START

ARS 3 APP 95

Rare Book of "A MEMOIR OF THE STATES OF THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY"

Collection by BELGAUM DIVISION ARCHIVES, DHARWAD.

PHONE NO : 264465

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES
DEPARTMENT
ROOM NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR
VIDHANA SOUDHA, BANGALORE-1

NO ARS 3 APP 95

DATED..... 9-3-95.....

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

Certified that "A Memoir of the states of the Southern Maratha Country", drawn up for Government by Capt.Edward W.West and published by the Government of Bambay as No.CXIII.(New series) of Selections from The Records of The Bombay Government and printed in 1869 at The Education Society's Press, Byculla, Microfilmed hereunder by the Karnataka State Archives Department, Bangalore, is an anthentic copy made from an original provided by Sri.R.N.Desai of Kundagol, Dharwar District.

(H.P.SHASHIDHARAMURTHY)
Archivist.
9/3/95

v9395

MICROFILMED
BY
KARNATAKA STATE
ARCHIVES
1995

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT RECORDS

No. CXIII.— New Series.

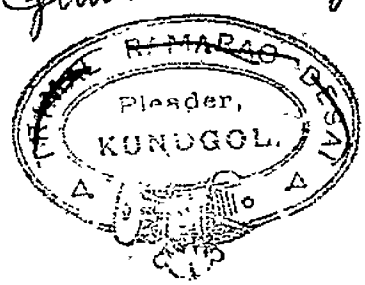
A MEMOIR OF THE STATES OF THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

DRAWN UP FOR GOVERNMENT

With one Map and Two Genealogical Tables.

Nageshrao Bisto Desai

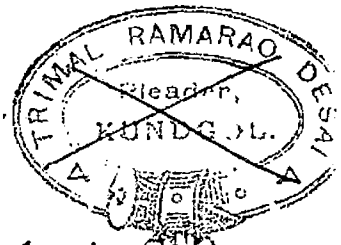
Paragana Kundgol



2515

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CXIII.—New Series.



N. B. Desai

Kundgol

A

MEMOIR OF THE STATES

OF THE

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY

DRAWN UP FOR GOVERNMENT

BY

Capt. EDWARD W. WEST,

OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS, AND ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL AGENT, KOLAPORE AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

With one Map and two Geneological Tables.

Bombay:
PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT
AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1869.

~~Price Rupees 5 4s. 8.~~

Nageshrao Bistu Desai
Rundy
22-9-81

rn Maratha Country
aphic of
nd

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION.	v
List of Sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country	xiv
The Putwurdhuns under the Peshwas	1
THE PUTWURDHUNS UNDER THE BRITISH—	
Sanglee	38
Meeruj (undivided)	83
„ divided, 1st share	86
„ „ 2nd „	96
„ „ 3rd „ (lapsed)	104
„ „ 4th „ („)	106
Jamkhundee	110
Chinchnee (lapsed)	122
Tasgaum (lapsed)	123
Koorundwar	129
Supplement to do. (The Waree Estate)	141
M Shedbal or Kagwar (lapsed)	146
Podhole	153
Pedigree of the Bhaway family	172
The Bhaway family under the Peshwas	173
BHAWAY FAMILY UNDER THE BRITISH—	
Ramdroog	177
Nurgoond (lapsed)	188

tish
ond,
territory,
and two shares in Meeruj.

PAGE

.... 214

'sties of the Southern Maratha Country..... 222

APPENDICES.

Appendix A—Tainat zabta of Govind Row Hurree iii

,, B— ,, ,, of Wamon Row Govind..... xxxii

,, C— ,, ,, of Chintamon Row Pandoorung..... cxv

,, D—Terms granted to Chintamon Row in 1821 cxxvii

,, E—Government Resolution regarding claims against the Putwurdhun Chiefs cxxx

F—Selections from the correspondence of the Honourable M. Elphinstone and Mr. Chaplin between A.D. 1818 and 1820 cxxxv

N. B. Desai
Kundgol
TRIMAL RAMARAO DESAI
Pleader,
KUNDGOL

INTRODUCTION.

THE District known politically as the Southern Maratha Country corresponds nearly with the Maratha geographical division of the "Carnatic," or country situated between the rivers Kristna and Tongbuddra *—a tract frequently referred to during the Maratha campaigns of the early part of this century as the "Doab." It comprises the whole or parts of the British collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kulladghee, and the native States of Savanoor, Moodhole, Sanglee, Meeruj, Koorundwar, Jamkhundee, and Ramdroog.† Kolapore also may be included in its limits, which indeed are almost identical with those of the State as constituted by the Treaty of 1730 between the two branches of Sivajee's family.

This tract of country came under the British, together with the rest of the Peshwa's possessions, on the subversion of that prince's dynasty in 1818-19. It was for some years administered and politically superintended by the Principal Collector at Dharwar under the instructions of the Commissioner in the Deccan, and the intention was to transfer it to the Madras Presidency when the necessity for a Commissioner should cease, thus leaving the Warna the southern boundary of the Bombay Presidency, as well as of the newly-established State of Sattara. When Mr. Chaplin, however, in 1826, vacated the Commissionership, he strongly deprecated the proposed arrangement, and after considerable correspondence between the Madras, Bombay, and Supreme

* This is a loose definition adopted from one of Sir T. Munro's despatches. It agrees, however, with the present vernacular use of the word, the Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country being termed in Marathi the Political Agent in the Carnatic. It should be noted, that some of the Putwurdhun possessions lie outside this district, being situated so far to the north-east as Punderpoor.

† The following States were formerly included, but have since become British territory, viz. Kittoor, Chinchnee, Nepaunee, Tasgaum, Shedbal or Kagwar, Nurgound, and two shares in Meeruj.

Governments, it was finally decided by the Court of Directors that the Southern Maratha Country should form part of the Bombay Presidency.

After the abolition of the Commissionership the political charge of the Native States in this district remained for some years with the Principal Collector of Dharwar, but on the division of that collectorate in 1836, the Collector of Belgaum became Political Agent, the States of Savanoor and Nurgoond only remaining under Dharwar. In 1843 this official was allowed a special Assistant for political duties, and, after the disturbances which took place about that period, was relieved of the superintendence of Kolapore, which became a separate charge. For some years past the position of Political Agent has not been held by the Collector of Belgaum, but the political duties of the Southern Maratha Country have been discharged, in conjunction with those of Kolapore, by the Agent at the latter place.

When the British possessions in the Deccan were formally brought under the Regulations it was found necessary to define to some extent the position of the Native nobility in that country, and accordingly Regulation XXIX. of 1827 was passed. By the enactment certain persons of rank were exempted from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, and it was ordered that an Agent of Government should be specially appointed for the purpose of receiving, trying, and deciding all complaints against them of a civil nature, which would, under ordinary circumstances, be cognisable by the Judges. The persons thus exempted were divided into three classes. Those of the first class were "individuals of the very first distinction and influence under the Peshwa's government, on account of their birth, their political importance, or the religious estimation in which they were held." Suits against such persons, it was ruled, should be conducted and decided by the Agent, "reference being had in the most ample degree to the privileges of the defendant by former usage and custom enjoyed, and to other peculiar characteristics of the case conformable to like usage or custom." No decree against such defendant was to be enforced till the suit and all proceedings thereon had

been referred to the Governor in Council, an appeal to the King in Council being open to either party.

The second class comprised "individuals not equal in consideration to those above adverted to, but of high rank and importance under the Peshwa's government." Suits against such persons were to be tried by the Agent, reference being had to the rank of the defendant and other circumstances. An appeal in such cases lay from the Agent to Government, and from Government to the King in Council.

In the third class were included "individuals inferior in rank to those of the classes previously described, but still equitably entitled, on account of the privileges hitherto enjoyed by them, to a certain special degree of consideration." Suits against them were to be tried by the Agent "in like conformity to usage and custom, with some relaxation of the rules of the General Regulations, and some portion of attention to the points above specified for regulating his decisions in suits against individuals of the two superior classes." These suits might be appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, and from that Court to the King in Council.

By Regulation I. of 1831 suits connected with land, its produce and rent, in which persons of rank of the privileged classes were concerned, were declared cognisable only by the Agent of Government, and by Regulations VII. of 1830 and XVI. of 1831, the Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country was vested with the same powers as the Agent in the Deccan.

As the names of the various Chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country, with whom engagements had been concluded, were entered* in the first class without any specification to mark them from the other first-class Sirdars, it was supposed that suits against them were cognisable according to the Regulations above referred to, and such suits were accordingly filed against them in the Political Agent's Court. On a case of the kind, however, being brought to the notice of Government in 1839, the Political Agent

* With the exception of the Raja of Moodhole.

was informed that such Chiefs were not within his judicial cognisance, though subject to his political control. "No doubt can exist," the letter went on to remark, "that as Political Agent the Agent has the power to interfere so far as to require that justice may be done, for to do justice forms one of the conditions of the Treaties. There can be no act of justice greater than that the Chief should himself pay his own just debts, and, on a Chief refusing to do so, the Agent would be justified in remonstrating with him, and ultimately the Government would have the power of requiring an arrangement by which any admitted debt might be paid."

Mr. J. P. Willoughby's letter No. 1245, dated 2nd July 1839.

The Jagheerdars of the Southern Maratha Country always exercised the power of life and death in their own territory, and their power has been continued to them under the British Government. They can, however, try only their own subjects for capital offences without express permission.

The mode of procedure which used to be adopted by the officer of the Agency when complaints were brought against a Chief, and which still, with some exceptions, prevails, may best be gathered from the following extract of a letter written by Mr. H. L. Anderson in 1843 for the information of the Court of Directors:—

"If it is ascertained on the petition being read that the complainant had sought redress without effect from the native authorities, it is despatched to the Vakeel of the Chieftain whose conduct is called in question, that the charge may be disproved or explained. If the Vakeel's report is unsatisfactory, and it generally evades the point at issue, the petition is forwarded to the Government Akhburnuvees,* with specific instructions as to the points he is to investigate. On the report of the Akhburnuvees being received, the complainant and the Chief's Vakeel are, if necessary, directed

* Or newswriter, an official stationed in Native States, whose duty it was to keep the authorities acquainted with all of importance that was going on, and to make inquiries occasionally when trustworthy information was not procurable from the authorities of the place. This class of functionary is now much less frequently employed than was the case formerly.

to attend before the Political Agent or his Assistant, and the case being fully discussed, an opinion on its merits is expressed. Should that opinion be unfavourable to the Chief, a letter is addressed to him in which the inconsistency of his conduct with his office and dignity is pointed out, and a hope is expressed that his error will be speedily rectified. It should especially be borne in mind that the Political Agent conducts these investigations in the capacity of an arbitrator or friendly mediator rather than that of a judge. In deciding on the merits of each case he is not guided by legal provisions, with which the Chiefs are unacquainted, but invariably respects the peculiar customs which may prevail in each country. His decisions are not enforced by any authoritative forms, but being suggested to the Chief, are acted upon by him as if they were his own opinions."

At the period when Mr. Anderson wrote these remarks there were no Civil Courts in the Southern Maratha States. Since then, among other improvements, Civil Courts have been established, and complaints frequently assume the form of appeals. In a case where the Sangleekur was concerned it was laid down by Government, in Resolution No. 2473, of the 2nd August 1867, that Article IV. of the Agreement with that Chief "does not authorise the Political Agent to hear appeals from his decisions, but that under this article the Political Agent may reasonably maintain the power of calling for papers, and reviewing cases in order to ascertain whether justice has been done. He should interfere, however, as little as possible, and only in cases where there can be no question as to the injustice of the decision complained against." It was directed that the Assistant Political Agent should not advise any of the Treaty-Chiefs to annul their decisions except under instructions from the Political Agent, and it was notified that Government will reject all petitions made to them against any decisions passed by the Chiefs with the concurrence of the Political Agent, and that only those cases will be entertained in which the Chief has declined to follow that officer's advice. It was subsequently ordered that, with regard to appeals from decisions of Courts in States under the direct management of the Agency

from minority or other causes, one appeal only should lie to the Political Agent, for disposal by himself or his Assistant, in Small Cause Court cases up to Rupees 500 in value, and that in other cases there might be a regular appeal, and a special appeal.

In very gross cases of oppression and injustice the Government, as will be seen in the following pages, have warned the Jagheerdar that a continuance of such conduct if persisted in will lead eventually to the resumption of his jagheer. In some cases part of a jagheer has been attached, and in several instances fines have been imposed, which have been generally expended in works of public utility.

When the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country came under the British Government they were for the most part bound to furnish contingents of horse as the condition on which they held their possessions. In 1848 this service was for many reasons commuted to a money-payment, the Jagheerdars, however, being warned that they would still have to serve in cases of emergency, and the amount thus realised was applied to the support of the Southern Maratha Irregular Horse. This corps was subsequently abolished, in 1864, and since that period the amount annually paid by the Moodholekur and Putwurdhuns (Rs. 52,047-9*) has not been devoted to any special object.

There remain but few points affecting the Chiefs generally to be noted here. It may be mentioned that it was found advisable in 1848, for the purpose of checking the increasing indebtedness of the Jagheerdars, to issue a notification to the effect that the debts incurred by a Chief would only be chargeable on his estate during his lifetime. The concession of the right of adoption also by Lord Canning in 1862 should be recorded, as the boon was one of vital importance to the Southern Maratha Chiefs, who had seen many estates resumed for want of natural heirs.

The Sirdars' School at Belgaum may also be briefly noticed. This institution was set on foot in 1850, the funds being liberally

* The sum of Rs. 3,468-12 paid annually by the Ramdroog Chief is excluded from this amount as being a payment not in commutation of service, but as "Jagheer bab" on his share of Konoor.

supplied by the Chiefs, with the object of providing a good education for the children belonging to their States. It was hoped, too, that the Chiefs would send their own sons for the purpose of being educated—a hope which has been realised in very few instances. The institution was not very successful at first, but after a time improved considerably. In 1858 it was made over to the charge of the Educational Department, which incorporated with it a High School. The expenditure of the funds is controlled to some extent by the Political Agent, and the subscribers have the right of nominating free scholars, but in other respects the management of the School rests entirely with the Department of Public Instruction.

One other matter may here be adverted to in conclusion. In all the Treaties with the Southern Maratha Chiefs it is stipulated that they should receive Sunnuds from the Governor-General, and inquiry has been made more than once for these documents, which, however, were never bestowed. In 1824 the Honourable M. Elphinstone, in reply to an application from the Chief of Jamkhundee, remarked that when the Sunnuds were promised the Southern Maratha Country was under the Governor-General's immediate government, but as it had since been transferred to the Bombay Presidency, a Sunnud from His Lordship was no longer required. The Chief was accordingly informed that on presentation of an authenticated schedule of all his lands he would receive from the Bombay Government a Sunnud in terms conformable to the agreement entered into with them. This the Jamkhundeekur apparently did not find an easy matter, and so the subject dropped. Mr. Chaplin, the Commissioner in the Deccan, appears to have made attempts to get authenticated lists of the Jagheerdars' possessions with a view to drawing up Sunnuds, but to have been baffled by the difficulty of deciding on their title to all they claimed.

LIST OF SIRDARS.

LIST *of the* THREE CLASSES of SIRDARS *in the* SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Consecutive No.	NAMES.	USUALLY RESIDE AT		Date of admission into the List.	Under the Political jurisdiction of	REMARKS.
		Town or Village.	Collectorate.			
	First Class.					
1	Buka Bace Sahib, widow of Bulwunt Row, *alias* Baba Sahib Ghorepuray.	Moodhole	Belgaum	25th May 1867 ...	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
2	Chummoobee, *alias* Chima Bace Sahib, widow of Munwar Khan, Nawab of Savanoor.	Savanoor	Dharwar	Ditto	The Collector of Dharwar.	
3	Dhondee Row Chintamon, *alias* Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun, Chief of Sanglee.	Sanglee	Belgaum	11th November 1846.	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
4	Gunput Row Hurreebur, *alias* Bapoo Sahib Putwurdhun, of Koorundwar.	Koorundwar	Ditto	21st October 1864..	Ditto	ditto.
5	Gunput Row Gungadhur, *alias* Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun, Chief of Meeruj.	Meeruj	Ditto	2nd September 1865.	Ditto	ditto.
6	Gunga Bace Sahib, widow of Gungadhur Row Gunput, *alias* Balla Sahib Putwurdhun of Meeruj.	Ditto	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto	ditto.
7	Lucheema, widow of Abdool Khair Khan, late Nawab of Savanoor.	Savanoor.....	Dharwar	16th October 1827..	The Collector of Dharwar.	
8	Luximon Row Mahadoo, *alias* Anna Sahib Putwurdhun, of Meeruj.	Meeruj	Belgaum	13th April 1859....	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
9	Parwutee Bace Sahib, widow of Trimbuk Row Putwurdhun Shedbalkur.	Kagwad	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto	ditto.

10	Ramchunder Row Gopal, *alias* Apa Sahib Putwurdhun, Chief of Jamkhundee.	Jamkhandee	Ditto	6th October 1842 ..	Ditto	ditto.	
11	Ram Row Narayen, *alias* Row Sahib Bhaway, Chief of Ramdroog.	Ramdroog	Ditto	10th November 1831.	Ditto	ditto.	
12	Rugoonath Row Keshow, *alias* Dada Sahib Putwurdhun, Chief of Koorundwar.	Koorundwar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	ditto	
13	Radha Bace Sahib, widow of Keshow Row Putwurdhun.	Ditto	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto	ditto.	
14	Trimbuk Row Keshow, **alias* Aba Sahib Putwurdhun.	Ditto	Ditto	21st October 1864..	Ditto	ditto.	*Died since List was prepared.
15	Venayek Row Keshco, *alias* Apa Sahib Putwurdhun.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	ditto.	
16	Yeswuda Bace Sahib, widow of Chintamon Row Apa Sahib Putwurdhun.	Sanglee	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto	ditto.	
17	Yeshwuda Bace Sahib, widow of Keshow Row Ghorepuray.	Inchulkurunjee ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.	

Note.—Two names may perhaps be remarked as absent in this list, those, namely, of the Raja of Moodhole and the Nawab of Savanoor. The name of the former is never inserted, apparently on account of his bearing the title of Raja, and the latter, who is quite a child, has only lately succeeded his father, so that his name has not been entered yet.

	2nd Class.				
1	Abdool Dulair Khan Khair Khan	Savanoor	Dharwar	21st February 1863.	The Collector of Dharwar.
2	Anpoorna Bace Sahib, widow of Moreshwur Narayen Putwurdhun.	Meeruj	Belgaum	Ditto	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.
3	Abdool Kassim Khan	Savanoor.....	Dharwar	16th November 1866	The Collector of Dharwar.
4	Abdool Kureem Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.

Consecutive No.	Names.	Usually reside at		Date of admission into the List.	Under the Political jurisdiction of	Remarks.
		Town or Village.	Collectorate.			
	2nd Class—continued.					
5	Abdool Raof Khan	Savanoor	Dharwar	16th November 1866.	The Collector of Dharwar.	
6	Abdool Deelawur Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
7	Bhoj Raj Sindh Raj, *alias* Appa Saheb Powar.	Uthnee	Belgaum	16th October 1827..	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
8	Budaybee Sahib, widow of Shumshair Khan Savanoorkur.	Savanoor	Dharwar	25th May 1867	The Collector of Dharwar.	
9	Doolay Khan Abdool Khair Khan	Ditto	Ditto	16th October 1827..	Ditto ditto.	
10	Girja Baee, widow of Malojee Row Ghorepuray.	Dutwad	Belgaum	25th May 1867	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
11	Godoo Baee Sahib, widow of Vishwambhur Pundit.	Chickodee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
12	Juyapa Lingapa, *alias* Baba Sahib Dessaee Shirshingeekur.	Shirshingee.....	Ditto	27th March 1860....	Ditto ditto.	
13	Jeeoo Baee Sahib, widow of Bhim Row Moondurgee.	Moondurgee	Dharwar	25th May 1867	The Collector of Dharwar.	
14	Jywunta Baee, *alias* Ranee Sahib, widow of Dowlut Row Sahib Ghorepuray.	Gujendragud	Kulladghee	Ditto.	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	

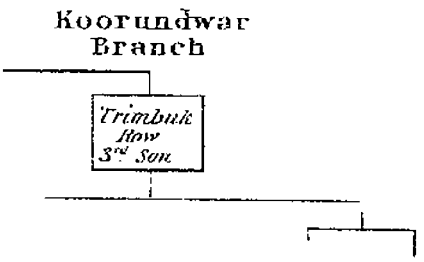
Consecutive No.	Names.	Usually reside at		Date of admission into the List.	Under the Political jurisdiction of	Remarks.
		Town or Village.	Collectorate.			
	2nd Class—continued.					
28	Ramchunder Row Venkut Row Ghorepuray.	Bedug	Belgaum	5th June 1866	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
29	Radha Baee Sahib, widow of Moreshwur Narayen Putwurdhun.	Meeruj	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto ditto.	
30	Ruckma Baee, widow of Moorar Row Naik Nimbalkur.	Nipanee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
31	Radha Baee, widow of Moorar Row Naik Nimbalkur.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
32	Ruma Baee, widow of Vishwas Row Lukhum, *alias* Baba Sahib Sawunt Herekur.	Here	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
33	Ramchunder Row Rughoonath Hebleckur.	Heblee	Dharwar	24th July 1867	The Collector of Dharwar.	*Vide* Government Resolution No. 2368.
34	Shreeneewas Row Luximon Row, *alias* Annajee Row Heblekur.	Ditto	Ditto	4th January 1827 ..	Ditto ditto.	
35	Shreeneewas Row Kristna Pundit, *alias* Raojee Maharaj	Kolapore	Kolapore	Ditto ..	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
36	Sukwur Baee Sahib, widow of Dowlut Row Sahib Ghorepuray.	Gujendrugud	Kulladghee	16th October 1867..	Ditto ditto.	
37	Sooluximee Baee, *alias* Salno Baee Sahib, widow of Luximon Row Raje Ghorepuray.	Moodhole	Belgaum	25th May 1867	Ditto ditto.	

15	Konher Row Annajee, *alias* Bapoo Sahib Shahapoorkur.	Astay	Belgaum	11th November 1846.	Ditto	ditto.
16	Konher Row Shiv Row, *alias* Ana Sahib Putwurdhun.	Wadee	Ditto	4th January 1827 ..	Ditto	ditto.
17	Luximee Baee, *alias* Nanee Sahib, widow of Sidh Raj Bhoj Raj Uthneekur.	Uthnee	Ditto	16th October 1827..	Ditto	ditto.
18	Luximee Baee, widow of Nagojee Row Dessaee.	Jambotee	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto	ditto.
19	Luximee Baee, widow of Sinapa Dessaee	Dumbul	Dharwar	Ditto	The Collector of Dharwar.	
20	Moobruk Khan Abdool Khair Khan	Savanoor.....	Ditto	16th October 1827..	Ditto	ditto.
21	Mohideenbee Sahib, widow of Kureem Khan Savanoorkur.	Ditto	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto	ditto.
22	Narayen Row Malojee Row, *alias* Nana Sahib Ghorepuray Dutwadkur.	Dutwad	Belgaum	19th April 1850	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
23	Nurhur Ramchunder Pundit, *alias* Aba Maharaj.	Kolapore.....	Kolapore.....	4th January 1827 ..	Ditto	ditto.
24	Parwutee Baee Sahib, widow of Hurreehur Row Putwurdhun.	Koorundwar	Belgaum	25th May 1867	Ditto	ditto.
25	Pirta Baee, widow of Malojee Row Ghorepuray.	Dutwad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
26	Rudrow Nursing, *alias* Anna Sahib Mootalik Dessaee Nerleekur.	Nerlee	Ditto	4th January 1827 ..	Ditto	ditto.
27	Rughoonath Row Moorar Row, *alias* Nana Sahib Nimbalkur.	Nipanee	Ditto.....	16th October 1827..	Ditto	ditto.

38	Soondera Baee, widow of Nursing Row Kristna.	Hooleeghole	Dharwar	Ditto	The Collector of Dharwar.	
39	Tumajee Row Rowlojee Row, *alias* Apa Sahib Deesaee Neembalkur.	Nundee	Belgaum	4th January 1827 ..	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
40	Vyunkoo Baee, widow of Bhim Row Moondurgeekur.	Moondurgee	Dharwar	25th May 1867	The Collector of Dharwar.	
	Third Class.					
1	Abdool Ruff Khan Surwur Khan.....	Bad	Ditto	4th January 1827 ..	Ditto ditto.	
2	Ardes Appa Gudeeg Appa Jamkhundeekur.	Jamkhundee	Belgaum	Ditto ..	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
3	Anundee Baee, widow of Raghoo Punt, *alias* Rughoonath Sudasheo Thatay.	Meeruj	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto ditto.	
4	Balkristna Mulhar, Sursoobhedar of Sanglee.	Sanglee	Ditto	7th December 1867.	Ditto ditto.	*Vide* Government Resolution No. 3641 of 1868.
5	Gopeeka Baee, widow of Gopinath Shastree Agashay.	Ditto	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto ditto.	
6	Luxumee Baee, widow of Bulwunt Row Sudashew Datay.	Jamkhundee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
7	Luxumee Baee, widow of Balshastree Agashay.	Sanglee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
8	Luxumee Baee, *alias* Mynabaee, widow of Dajee Dixit Oka.	Poona	At present Benares	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
9	Mahadoo Row Kristna	Hooleegole	Dharwar	16th October 1827 ..	The Collector of Dharwar.	

Consecutive No.	Names.	Usually reside at		Date of admission into the List.	Under the Political jurisdiction of	Remarks.
		Town or Village	Collectorate.			
	3rd Class—continued.					
10	Mahomed Ukram Shaik Khan Sahib Peerjadey.	Hullullee	Belgaum	4th January 1827	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
11	Muriumbee, widow of Mirja Moheedeen Beg.	Bustwad	Ditto	25th May 1867	Ditto ditto.	
12	Parwuttee Bace, widow of Nagopunt Modghee.	Sholapore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
13	Raghvendru Anunt	Hooleegole	Dharwar	16th October 1827	The Collector of Dharwar.	
14	Ramchunder Bulwunt Daté	Jamkhundee	Belgaum	6th March 1829	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
15	Rama Bace, widow of Bodh Row Hummunt.	Hooleegole	Dharwar	25th May 1867	The Collector of Dharwar.	
16	Radha Baee, widow of Govind Padhay	Salwun	Kolapore	Ditto	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
17	Veerbhudrapp Shidappa Dessaee	Chichudi	Belgaum	4th January 1827	Ditto ditto.	
18	Venkut Row Hummunt	Hooleegole	Dharwar	16th October 1827	The Collector of Dharwar.	

19	Vakeel of Jamkhundeekur	Belgaum.....	Belgaum	4th January 1827 ..	The Political Agent Southern Maratha Country.	
20	Vakeel of Moodholekur Ghorepuray	Ditto	Ditto	9th August 1860....	Ditto	ditto.
21	Vakeel of Koorundwadkur	Ditto	Ditto	4th January 1827 ..	Ditto	ditto.
22	Vakeel of Meerujkur.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	ditto.
23	Vakeel of Anasaheb Meerujkur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	ditto.
24	Vakeel of Nawab of Savanoor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	ditto.
25	Vakeel of Ramdroogkur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	ditto.
26	Vakeel of Sangleekur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	ditto.


Koorundwar
Branch
Trimbuk
Row
3rd Son

TRIMAL RAMARAO DESAI
Pleader,
KUNUGOL.

THE PUTWURDHUNS

UNDER THE PESHWAS.

The Putwurdhun family—in many respects the most important one in the Southern Maratha Country—is at present represented by the Chiefs of Sanglee, Meeruj (2), Koorundwar, and Jumkhundee. Two shares in Meeruj, together with the estates of Chinchnee, Tasgaum, and Shedbal or Kagwar, originally belonging to the family, have lapsed to the British Government, as will be hereinafter narrated.

The founder of the family was a Concanust Brahmin named Hur Bhutt bin Ballum Bhutt, of the village of Kotowra* in the zilla of Rutnagherry. He was the father of seven sons named respectively Krishna Bhutt, Ballum Bhutt, Trimbuk Punt, Govind Punt, Mahadeo Bhutt, Ramchunder Punt, and Bhasker Punt. From the third, fourth, and sixth sons—Trimbuk, Govind, and Ramchunder Huree—are descended the Putwurdhun Chiefs. The other sons, with the exception of Mahadoo, who died in childhood, also left issue, and their descendants are still extant in subordinate positions in their kinsmen's estates.

Hur Butt distinguished himself by a long series of devotiona austerities at the well-known temple of Gumputtee, and was afterwards appointed "oopadhia" or family priest to Naro Mahadoo

* Seven buggas of land in this village were granted in inam in A.D. 1740 by Shahoo Maharaj to Hur Bhutt, which are still retained by the descendants of the latter. On the subversion of the Peshwa's dynasty it was intended to grant the whole village to the Putwurdhuns, but they differed so much about the way the grant should be made—the Sanglee Chief insisting that it should be made to him as the head of the family, and the other members objecting—that the intention was never carried into effect.

of Eenchulkurrinjee. In A.D. 1722 the son of this chief was married to Awoo Baee, daughter of Ballajee Wiswanath, the first of the Peshwas, on which occasion Hur Bhutt was brought into notice, and thus commenced the connection between the Peshwas and the Putwurdhuns.

Shortly after the marriage some of the sons of Hur Bhutt went to Poona, and Govind Hurree ere long got employment from the Peshwa, first as furnuwees and afterwards as commandant of a body of horse. Ramchunder also served with his brother. He died in A.D. 1740, leaving a son, Pursheram, destined to be the most famous of the Putwurdhuns, who was a minor at the time of his father's death, and was consequently kept under the guardianship of his uncle Govind. Hur Bhutt, the progenitor of the family, died in the same year as his son Ramchunder.

Govind Row and his son Gopal took an active part in all the stirring events of Ballajee Bajee Row's reign. They supported the Peshwa against the famous Tara Baee when that aged but energetic lady got up a revolution, and they joined in the operations which resulted in the capture by treachery of Dummajee Guicowar, the ancestor of the present Baroda chief. In the campaign against Savanoor in A.D. 1756, when the Peshwa's forces and those of Sulabut Jung, were confederated against the place, Gopal Row was wounded, and he is said to have arranged the terms of surrender. When half of the Savanoor territories were restored to the Nawab shortly afterwards he granted in inam to Govind Row the thanna Doodwar. The grant was confirmed by the Peshwa, and the place is still in possession of the family.

While his relations were thus occupied in Poona, Trimbuk, the third son of Hur Bhutt, was employed in the service of Futteh Sing Bhoslay of Akulcote, who granted him a surf jam, and gave him the position of moozoomdar at his court. By virtue of this latter office he held certain mokassa umuls in the villages of Khoombez and Jatagaum, which, though they were resumed with the surinjam on the death of Futteh Sing in 1760, were afterwards re-granted by the Peshwa and remained till recently in the possession of the family. Through the influence of his patron, Trimbuk

Hurree obtained from Shahoo Maharaj in A.D. 1745 a piece of land in Dewunhall and the hamlet of Kagwar. The grant was made out in the name of Hur Bhutt, and the land on which the village of Gunespoor or Guneshwarra was subsequently built was divided by the grantee among his brothers and nephews, he himself retaining a moiety and the jurisdiction over the whole.

During the reign of Mahadoo Row Bullal, who succeeded Ballajee Bajee Row as Peshwa, the Putwurdhuns attained their zenith. The records for A.D. 1761 refer to the grant of the fort of Meeruj and other surinjams to Govind Hurree, and he held some districts in komavis with Luximon Konehere. In 1763-64 he had assigned to him surinjamee lands of the annual rental of twenty-five lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of 8,000 horse. His nephews Pursheram Ramchunder and Neelkunt Row Trimbuk were associated with him in the grant, and were bound to keep up 2,400 and 1,000 horse respectively as their shares of the contingent. This grant constitutes the original title of the Putwurdhuns to their possessions, and the three grantees represent the main branches of the family, viz. Meeruj, Tasgaum, and Koorundwar.*

Vide Appendix A.

About the same time the family had assigned to them the districts of Chikoree and Munolee, of which the Peshwa had dispossessed the Raja of Kolapore. These districts, however, did not remain long with their new possessors, as they were restored to the Raja a few years afterwards.

The Putwurdhuns played a prominent part in the politics of Mahadoo Row's reign, and took a line that was afterwards vindictively remembered by the last of the Peshwas. Mahadoo Row being a young man at the time of his father's death, his uncle and guardian Ruggonath Row, generally known as Ragoba, looked forward to a long period of power. In 1762, however, the young Peshwa insisted on being admitted to a share in the administration. Ruggonath Row and the ministers of his party, offended

* Koorundwar, however, was not in the possession of the Putwurdhuns at this time, but was granted in A.D. 1784 by Sivajee, raja of Kolapore, to the two grandsons of Trimbuk Hurree.

at this, and imagining that the state could not be managed without them, resigned their appointments, which were immediately filled up by Mahadoo Row, and Gopal Row Putwardhun was appointed to assist Trimbuk Row Mama, the new dewan. These arrangements, however, were but short lived. Ruggonath Row, assisted by the Moguls of Hyderabad, advanced against Poona in such force that the Peshwa, in order to prevent a complete division in the state, gave himself up to his uncle, and, though treated with much respect, was placed in confinement.

One of the first steps taken by Ruggonath Row on his return to power was the gratification of his revenge against Gopal Row by the attack and capture of Meeruj. The act was an impolitic one. Ruggonath Row's conduct drove Gopal Row and other sufferers to listen to the overtures of Vittul Soondoor, the Nizam's dewan, and join the Moguls. Hostilities then commenced. Nizam Ali plundered Poona and the neighbouring districts, while Ruggonath Row attacked Hyderabad and plundered its suburbs. Owing to the intrigues of the latter, Janojee Bhoslay, of Berar, deserted the Moguls in the battle of Taindulza which shortly ensued and in which Vittul Soondoor was killed. Nizam Ali was thus defeated, but by working on the weakness of Ragoba he made a new treaty on far more favourable terms than could have been expected. A general reconciliation then took place and Meeruj was restored to Gopal Row.

In 1764 war broke out against Hyder Ali of Mysore, who had for some time been making inroads on the southern possessions of the Marathas. Gopal Row was sent in advance, but was defeated by Fuzzub Oolla Khan, Hyder's lieutenant, and obliged to fall back on the main army, which was headed by Mahadoo Row himself. The operations against Hyder were successful, but Ruggonath Row, who joined the Maratha army before their close, allowed Hyder more favourable terms than were generally approved of.

Not long after these events the disputes between Ruggonath Row and his nephew were resumed. The Peshwa insisted on ruling for himself, and offered his uncle a jagheer, which

the latter pretended to accept, while he watched an opportunity to claim half the Maratha empire, and with this view gradually collected troops and intrigued with Janojee Bhonslay. Mahadoo Row, however, attacked and made him prisoner before his plans were completed, and then punished Janojee by invading Berar. Janojee made no attempt to defend his territories, but on being joined by his brothers pushed on towards Poona, on which Gopal Row Putwurdhun and another officer were sent after him with 30,000 horse.* The family traditions of the Putwurdhuns state that on this occasion Gopal Row acted with great vigour and reduced Janojee to extremities. In Grant Duff's history, however, he is accused of having been in league with Janojee, and it is implied that the favourable nature to the Peshwa of the treaty of Kunkapore, which was shortly afterwards concluded, was by no means due to Gopal Row's exertions. However this may be, no change seems to have taken place in the relations of Gopal Row with the Peshwa, for in the next year, when war was declared against Hyder Ali, Gopal Row and his cousins Pursheram Bhow and Neelkunt Row were as usual sent on in advance of the main army with a large body of horse. Mahadoo Row himself took the field and carried on the campaign with brilliant success, though Gopal Row's force was on one occasion surprised and put to flight by Hyder, but his health soon obliged him to return to Poona. The force left behind under Trimbuk Row Mama signally defeated Hyder and even invested Siringapatam, but news of the Peshwa's increasing illness made the Maratha sirdars anxious to return to their own territory, and a treaty was accordingly concluded with Hyder. During this war Neelkunt Row was killed; Gopal Row returned to Meeruj only to die in A.D. 1771, after entrusting his brother Wamun Row and Gungadhur Row with the superintendence of his surinjam.* Gopal Row's father Govind Row, and Trimbuk Row, the brother of the latter, died in the same year.

* In 1774 a tainat zabta was issued continuing the surinjam to Wamun Row for the support, as before, of 8,000 horse to be kept up by him and his cousins Pursheram Ramchunder and Ruggonath Row Neelkunt. Translation of this document will be found at length in Appendix B.

In the next year the Peshwa, Mahadoo Row, died, having previously been reconciled to his uncle, to whose care he recommended his brother and successor Narrayen Row. The new Peshwa, however, soon quarrelled with and confined Ruggonath Row, but was himself shortly afterwards murdered, at the instigation, or with the connivance, of the latter. Ruggonath Row was then proclaimed Peshwa, and marched against Hyder Ali, who, according to his usual custom, had taken advantage of the disturbed state of the Maratha empire to encroach on its territory. He was accompanied by Wamun Row and the other Putwurdhuns, but the celebrated Nana Furnuwees and the other ministers gradually withdrew from his camp on finding that Narrayen Row's widow was pregnant, and formed themselves into a council of regency governing in her name. The news of this compelled Ruggonath Row to execute a treaty hastily with Hyder Ali after some actions.

Ruggonath Row soon found how little he could rely on the chiefs with him. He quarrelled with the Prithee Needhee, and ordered the Senaputtee to attack him, which, however, the latter refused to do. The same orders were given to Wamun Row and other leaders, but all refused to obey. Wamun Row showed his disposition in favour of the ministerial party more openly than the others, for when Ruggonath Row commenced his march towards Poona, the Putwurdhun force separated from his, waiting only for the arrival of three divisions that had been sent by the ministers from Poona to attack him. Ruggonath, however, fought a successful battle, which for a time revived his failing cause, and might have won the day for him had he not suddenly retreated to Burhanpore. The birth of Mahadoo Row Narrayen, which took place shortly after, destroyed his last hope of becoming Peshwa. The ministerial party, however, had their hands full of work. Hyder Ali from Mysore, and Bussalut Jung from Adonee, entered the Maratha Country, and the latter plundered as far as Meeruj. Wamun Row Putwurdhun and Anund Row Rastia, who were detached for the protection of their districts, soon compelled him to retire, but they were speedily recalled to Poona, where active preparations were being made to resist Ruggonath Row, who had allied himself with the English.

It would be foreign to the subject of this memoir to relate the events of the first Maratha war in which the English were engaged, which immediately ensued, as the Putwurdhuns took little part in them, having for a considerable time been occupied with hostilities against the Kolapore Raja. In 1773 Konhere Row Trimbuk, of Koorundwar, made two raids into Kolapore territories. On the first of these he was defeated by the minister, and driven back with the loss of two guns, but he repeated the incursions towards the close of the year when he overran the country and invested Kolapore. It was on this occasion that he plundered a famous muth (a sort of monastery) in the suburbs, notwithstanding the awe-inspiring maledictions of the mahant or abbot, who buried himself alive at the village of Shengaum.

While these events were going on Hyder Ali pursued his usual policy of turning the troubles of the Marathas to his own advantage. Under pretence of being authorised to do so by Ruggonath Row he advanced for the purpose of taking possession of the whole country south of the Kistna, and by 1776 had pushed his conquests as far as Savanoor. The Putwurdhuns under Konhere Row were despatched to dislodge his force from thence, but were defeated. Konhere Row was killed, and Pandurung Row Govind Putwurdhun, the second in command, was wounded and taken as a prisoner to Seringapatam, where he afterwards died, leaving two sons, the eldest of whom, Hurry Hur Row, followed his father four years afterwards. The leadership of the Putwurdhuns then devolved on Pursheram Bhow, who proved himself one of the most able generals the Marathas ever had, though his first operations against Hyder in the next year were not successful. He soon, however, had to turn his arms against a new foe with whom he was subsequently intimately allied.

The ministers at Poona had ere long began to quarrel among themselves. Nana Furnuwees excited the jealously of the English by encouraging an adventurer named St. Lubin, who pretended to be a French ambassador, to such an extent that they readily listened to the overtures of Moroba Furnuwees, one of the ministerial party and a rival of the Nana, who proposed the restoration

of Ruggonath Row. The intrigues of Moroba were soon found out by Nana Furnuwees, who imprisoned him, but it was too late to avert hostilities with the English. The Bombay government despatched a small force, which met with perhaps the greatest humiliation that ever visited the British arms in the conclusion of the disgraceful convention of Wurgaum. The convention was, however, repudiated. General Goddard came overland with a force from Bengal, and, after some attempts at negociations, hostilities with the Marathas recommenced. At first the scene of action was confined to Gujarat, but afterwards the campaign was transferred to the Concan, and Bassein was taken. After this the Governor-General commenced to treat with the Poona durbar through Moodajee Bhoslay of Berar. General Goddard thought to aid these negociations by making a demonstration in force. He accordingly advanced to Khandalla, but soon found he could effect nothing by staying there, and determined to retire to Bombay. On his first advance, Pursheram Bhow—who had during the previous operations been occupied in taking the fort of Shahpore and fighting with the Raja of Kolapore at Akewat and Sherole, both of which places he took, besides getting possession of the fort of Bhoodergur from some Kolapore insurgents, but had now come to Poona having concluded a treaty with the Raja—was sent with twelve thousand men into the Concan to obstruct Goddard's communications with Bombay. This work he performed with great spirit and considerable skill. He very nearly cut off two battalions that had been detached to escort a convoy of grain, and seriously harassed a still larger detachment sent from the main force for the same purpose. Pursheram Bhow was now joined by the forces of Hurry Punt and Holkar, and the English troops were subjected to constant harassing attacks from vastly superior numbers. General Goddard at last succeeded in fighting his way through to Bombay, but he did so with very heavy loss, which was for the most part attributable to the activity and bravery of the Putwurdhun chieftain.

The conclusion of the treaty of Salbye in 1782 put an end to hostilities between the English and the Marathas, and the

death of Ruggonath Row in the following year did away with one fertile cause of discussion. The Marathas then made demonstrations against Tippoo Sultan, and war, though temporarily averted by the conference at Eedgeer, was not long postponed. In 1785 Tippoo attempted to reduce the fort of Nurgoond, the chief of which had previously been made over as a tributary to his father. The Dessaye, however, had influence with the Putwurdhuns, and Pursheram Bhow advanced to his relief. Tippoo's troops had in the meantime been compelled to raise the siege from want of water, but an insulting message sent to the Marathas brought on hostilities. Nana Furnuwees, though the attack had been made in contravention of his instructions, at once prepared to support Pursheram Bhow, but at the same time left a road open for accommodation with Tippoo. The latter availed himself of it, and in consequence of his specious promises the Maratha army recrossed the Kistna. The Mysore prince, however, had only intended treachery. As soon as he was relieved of the presence of the Marathas he seized Nurgoond, following up the act by seizing the fort of Kittoor as well, and by various acts of persecution against Hindoos generally, characteristic of Mahomedan bigotry.

On this, war was declared against Tippoo by the Marathas, with whom Nizam Ali allied himself. Operations in which the Putwurdhuns were actively employed began by the capture of Budamee and lasted for about a year, when peace was concluded on terms favourable to the Marathas.

The peace, however, lasted but a short time, as Tippoo broke the treaty in the very next year, and commenced military preparations on a large scale, which the Nizam, the Marathas, and the English respectively regarded with alarm. In 1790 these three powers combined against Mysore, and Pursheram Bhow was appointed to command the Maratha forces.* He was accompanied

---

* He had on this occasion to raise troops in excess of his surinjamee quota, and for the repayment of the expenses thus incurred, the conquered districts, including Savnore, were at the close of the war assigned to him. The annual value of them according to the accounts submitted by him was 13 lakhs.

by a British detachment under Captain Little. After various vexatious delays on the part of the Maratha commander the combined force broke ground and commenced the siege of Dharwar.

The siege was long and tedious, as the English had no efficient battering train, and were not heartily supported by their allies. On one occasion indeed when they had taken the fortified petta with great loss of life, after making it over to the Marathas under Appa Sahib, Pursheram Bhow's son, the latter gave it up almost immediately on sustaining an attack in which he had had rather the advantage. After nearly seven months the garrison capitulated and marched out with all the honours of war, only to be attacked afterwards, and have their commandant and others made prisoners by the Marathas, in consequence of a breach of the terms of capitulation they discovered. The capture of Dharwar was followed by that of the fort of Kooshgur and other places which placed the country completely in Pursheram Bhow's hands. He delayed for a considerable time in order to realise the revenue, but at last joined Purry Punt, the other Maratha commander, and moved towards Seringapatam, which was being besieged by the English under Lord Cornwallis. As the Marathas failed to convey intelligence of their approach to the British general he was compelled from want of supplies to raise the siege before their arrival, and they found him in the neighbourhood of Seringaptam with a camp almost famished. Pursheram Bhow and Captain Little's battalions were, after a short time, detached from the main body for the purpose of keeping open the northern communications. The Putwurdhun chief, however, preferred to utilise his time and avail himself of the aid of the British detachment in obtaining possession of the district of Bednore. The fort of Simoga was taken by the English, and Bednore was about to be invested when he was obliged to leave for Seringapatam, where the siege had been resumed by Lord Cornwallis. Although repeatedly requested by that general to come to his aid as his cavalry would be of especial use, Pursheram Bhow delayed leaving Bednore till he found he was likely to be cut off by one of Tippoo's generals, and he did not arrive at Seringapatam till after the armistice

had been signed that preceded the treaty with Tippoo. After the conclusion of peace he returned with the heavy baggage and guns, and after a most distressing march reached his own districts. On his return to Tasgaum he occupied himself with attacks on Kolapore. At the commencement of these hostilities his son was defeated and taken prisoner at Alteh. Notwithstanding the kind way in which his son was treated and his immediate release, Pursheram Bhow, incensed at the defeat, carried on operations with such vigour that he was only prevented from taking Kolapore by the submission of the Raja, who agreed to buy peace for three lakhs of rupees, and to give hostages for the payment of the money.

In the two years succeeding the events just described, Pursheram Bhow played a prominent part in supporting Nana Furnuwees against Mahadajee Sindia, who came to invest the Peshwa as wukeel-i-mootlug to the Mogul emperor. Sindia succeeded in obtaining considerable influence over Mahadoo Row, and probably would have prevailed over Nana had not his intrigues been suddenly ended by death. It was after this that war broke out with Nizam Ali, and all the chiefs of the Maratha empire assembled for the last time in concert under the standard of the Peshwa. Pursheram Bhow was appointed by Nana commander-in-chief of the grand army, and under his command the battle of Kurdla was fought, which resulted in the total defeat of the Moguls. The commander-in-chief had a narrow escape on this occasion, as, when riding forward to reconnoitre, he was vigorously attacked by a body of Patans under one Lalkhan, who with his own hands unhorsed and wounded Pursheram Bhow. The life of the latter, however, was saved by his son Hurry Punt, who killed the Patan.

It was in the same year 1795 that the last of the Putwurdhun tynate zabtas was issued making over the surinjam to Chintamon Row Pandurung Row, then about 21 years of age. With him were associated Pursheram Bhow of Tasgaum and Ruggonath Row Neelkunt of Koorundwar. The amount of the surinjam was Rs. 25,52,100 annually, for which lands of the value of Rs. 21,93,277-6-6 were

Vide Appendix C.

assigned, leaving an annual balance due of Rs. 3,95,822-9-6. The document, however, is informal, not being signed and sealed by the Peshwa as the others were.

The close of this year was made remarkable by the suicide of the Peshwa—an event of tremendous consequence to Nana Furnuwees and all his supporters. The first step the Nana took was to send for Pursheram Bhow from Tasgaum, with every man he could collect. He then, in concert with Tookajee Holkar and some of the other chiefs, laid a plan for preventing the succession of Bajee Row Ruggonath by allowing the widow of the deceased Peshwa to adopt a son in whose name the government should be carried on. Bajee Row, however, learnt what was in contemplation and immediately secured the co-operation of Dowlut Row Sindia. Nana Furnuwees on this at once sent an express to Pursheram Bhow, who made a wonderfully rapid march from Tasgaum to Poona, traversing the distance of upwards of 120 miles in forty-eight hours. It was resolved on consultation to anticipate Sindia by declaring Bajee Row Peshwa, and accordingly Pursheram Bhow waited on that prince at the fort of Sewneree with proposals, which were accepted by Bajee Row, after the Putwurdhun, holding the tail of a cow, had sworn solemnly by the Godavery that no deception was intended. The result of this move was that Sindia marched his force to Poona, on which Nana Furnuwees, terrified at the approach of personal danger, fled to Sattara, leaving Pursheram Bhow with the new Peshwa. From this period dates the commencement of the rupture between Nana Furnuwees and his old adherent. Pursheram Bhow, at the instigation of Sindia's minister, conceived the design of deposing Bajee Row and getting Chimnajee Appa, the brother of the latter, adopted by Mahadoo Row's widow, the administration being carried on by himself. The plan was communicated to Nana Furnuwees, who approved of it, but cautioned Pursheram Bhow to keep Bajee Row in his own hands, advice which, however, was neglected. Nana obtained from the Raja a khillut of investiture for the new Peshwa, but declined to trust himself in the hands of Pursheram Bhow, as he had reason to suspect that mischief was intended. The plot, however, was carried into effect.

Chimnajee Appa was suddenly seized and, much against his will, formally invested as Peshwa, and Bajee Row was kept as a prisoner in Sindia's camp.

After the installation of the new Peshwa it was proposed that Nana Furnuwees should come and assume the civil administration, and he was invited accordingly. He requested that Pursheram Bhow's son Hurry Punt might be sent to him to arrange preliminaries, but on hearing that Hurry Punt was approaching with four or five thousand horse, he took alarm and fled towards the Concan. An open rupture now ensued between Nana Furnuwees and the Putwurdhuns. Pursheram Bhow gave up Nana's jagheer lands to Sindia and appropriated his houses and property in Poona. Nana on the other hand made overtures to Bajee Row, and endeavoured to gain over Sindia by offering among other districts the jagheer of Pursheram Bhow, and further injured his former ally by inciting the Raja of Kolapore to attack Tasgaum. Nana Furnuwees was completely successful in all his schemes. Sindia espoused the cause of Bajee Row, and sent to arrest Pursheram Bhow. The latter got information of what was intended, from reading a note of warning addressed to one of his associates of the same name as himself, and immediately fled, but was overtaken and made over to the charge of Anund Row Rastia.* Nana Furnuwees was restored to power, but was ere long treacherously seized by Sindia, with the connivance of the Peshwa, and imprisoned.

Pursheram Bhow was not kept long in confinement. In the various intrigues that had been going on the Raja of Sattara had been encouraged to assume some degree of power, and he accordingly levied troops and defeated Mahadoo Row Rastia, who had been sent by the Peshwa to endeavour to obtain possession of Sattara. At this juncture Pursheram Bhow offered his services, which were accepted. He soon collected a considerable force, and by the discovery of a little-known ford was enabled to surprise and cut up

* The irregularities which afterwards caused such disputes between the Putwurdhuns and the Peshwa commenced at this period. The former in many cases indemnified themselves for their losses by appropriating lands they had little or no title to.

the Raja's force in Sattara. On the completion of this service he was desired to disband his troops, but he excused himself on the ground of inability to pay their arrears. As he was too powerful to be easily put down, Bajee Row consented to grant him a pardon on his agreeing to pay a fine of ten lakhs of rupees.

The liberation of Pusheram Bhow was speedily followed by that of Nana Furnuwees and the reinstatement of the latter as prime minister. He paved the way to a reconciliation with Pursheram Bhow by recommending that Appa Sahib, his son, should be appointed to command the contingent intended to co-operate with the English in the war with Tippoo that broke out in 1799. After the reconciliation Pursheram Bhow offered to head the contingent himself on condition of his fine being remitted and certain places in the Carnatic given to him in jagheer. An English detachment was held in readiness to accompany him, but owing to the intrigues and duplicity of Bajee Row no Maratha contingent left Poona on this occasion. The force intended to have been sent against Tippoo was subsequently ordered against the Raja of Kolapore, who had for some time past been, at the instigation of Nana Furnuwees, actively engaged against the Putwurdhuns and Dhoondoo Punt Gokla, the Peshwa's sursubedar in the Carnatic. The Putwurdhuns had suffered most severely, as Tasgaum had been pillaged and Pursheram Bhow's palace burnt to the ground, besides which the fort of Bhoodergurh that had been held for ten years by the Putwurdhuns had been recovered by Kolapore. Inflamed by these injuries Pursheram Bhow did not wait for the reinforcements that were being prepared. Though directed merely to watch the Raja of Kolapore and restrain him as much as possible pending the assembly of the whole force at the Dussera, he kept the field all the rains and recovered the garrisons between the Gutpurba and Malpurba. In the month of September 1799 he encountered the Raja of Kolapore, aided by Chitoor Sing, brother of the Raja of Sattara, at the village of Puthankooree near Nepanee. The result was a complete victory for the Kolapore party, and Pursheram Bhow while rallying his troops was mortally wounded. The generally received report is that Wiswas Row, brother of the

infamous Row Ghatgay, took up the wounded chief on his horse and carried him before the Raja of Kolapore, by whose order he was cut in pieces. The story, however, was always strenuously denied at Kolapore, and for the credit of humanity it may be hoped that it was false. The obsequies of the fallen Putwurdhun were performed on the spot by one of the Kolapore sirdars, and a humble tomb still marks the spot where rest the ashes of one of the greatest of the Maratha generals.

Ramchunder Appa Sahib, the eldest son of the deceased chief, fled from the field of battle to Poona, to implore aid from the Peshwa, which was readily granted, and a large force, comprising among other troops the forces of the Vinchoorkur, the Priteeneedhee, and five of Sindia's regular battalions, were sent against Kolapore. This army received a slight check from the Kolapore forces near Sherole, but being joined by strong reinforcements from the Putwurdhun's territory,* it advanced against the capital, where, in an engagement under the walls of the city, it defeated the Raja's forces and drove them within the fortifications, which were forthwith invested. The Raja with his family and a portion of his forces took refuge in Punalla, but even there some of the troops that remained outside the fort were attacked by Appa Sahib and driven in with considerable loss. Kolapore was on the point of being taken when an intrigue at Poona saved the state, and caused Appa Sahib to fly with precipitation.

On the death of Nana Furnuwees, which took place in 1800, while the siege of Kolapore was going on, Bajee Row combined with Sindia to ruin the adherents of the late statesman, and especially the Putwurdhun family, against which he had long vowed revenge. It was accordingly arranged that Sindia's battalions should attack the territories of the late Pursheram Bhow, of which Sindia had long wished to possess himself, and it was the receipt of this news that caused Appa Sahib to leave Kolapore and betake himself to the Carnatic. His jagheer, thus left unprotected, was speedily overrun and devastated by Sindia's battalions

* Chintamun Row was engaged in this campaign, but it does not appear at what time he joined the besieging force.

under Siddojee Row Dessaye of Nepanee, who ravaged the whole country from Meeruj to Beejapoor.

These were not the only disorders prevalent at this time. Dhoondia Wagh, a freebooter who had escaped from Seringapatam on the subversion of Tippoo Sooltan's dynasty, and taken service with the Raja of Kolapore, found the times suited to his favourite pursuits, and accordingly commenced to plunder the districts recently acquired by the Company in the Carnatic as well as the Peshwa's districts in the same quarter. The British government obtained permission to follow up and destroy the marauder, who had assumed the high-sounding title of "king of the two worlds," and Dhoondoo Punt Gokla, the Peshwa's sursubedar of the Carnatic, was ordered to co-operate with Colonel Wellesley (afterwards the Duke of Wellington), who commanded the British force. Dhoondoo Punt was much perplexed as to the line of conduct that would be followed by Appa Sahib, whose districts he had been ordered from Poona to sequestrate, and, careful of driving the Putwurdhun to make common cause with Dhoondia, he determined to keep the order in abeyance till the present troubles were over. The policy adopted seems to have been successful, for when Gokla was shortly afterwards surprised and killed by Dhoondia he had in company with him Chintamon Row Putwurdhun, who was wounded on the occasion. The latter after the death of his leader joined Colonel Wellesley's camp at Sirhuttee, with his horse, nominally 3,000 but really 1,500 strong, together with the remuant of Gokla's forces, and remained with the British throughout the subsequent operations. The English leader does not appear to have been very favourably impressed at first with his new allies, as he writes a few days afterwards to Colonel Close, "I hear that every body is deserting Dhoondia, and I believe it, as my Marathas are going out this night to attack one of his parties gone towards Doodwar. They were before very partial to my camp." On several occasions also he complains of their dilatoriness and their terror of Dhoondia. They were perhaps equally disappointed with him, as they hoped to get him to join them in an attack on the Kolapore Raja, but he

* The two sons of the late Pursheram Bhow also joined shortly afterwards.

declined to accede to all such propositions, impressing on the Putwurdhuns and on the Raja's vakeel the necessity of peace between them, and prevailing on the latter to allow Baba Sahib, the younger son of Pursheram Bhow, to co-operate with the Raja's troops against Dhoondia. At the same time he wrote to Colonel Palmer, the British resident at the Peshwa's court, to get Appa Sahib appointed sole zemindar or jagheerdar on the frontier, an arrangement which he considered essential for the public tranquillity, in order to counterbalance Sindia's influence at Poona, and to prevent that chief from getting possession of the frontier districts. Bajee Row appears to have seen the necessity of a change of policy, as he sent orders to Bappoo Gokla, the nephew and successor of the deceased sirsubedar, desiring him to join himself with the Putwurdhuns and settle the country, Appa Sahib at the same time receiving instructions to increase his forces to the utmost degree possible. The representations to the Raja of Kolapore were less successful, as he, it was believed at Sindia's instigation, refused to listen to the Colonel's mediation.

On the 10th September 1800 the British troops under their famous leader met Dhoondia Wagh at Conahgull and defeated him, "the king of the two worlds" being killed and his troops utterly dispersed. The Marathas were not engaged in the action, but they did good service in following the flying enemy and completing the rout. Colonel Wellesley intended to retire immediately after this event from the Maratha territory, but he was directed to remain where he was till the receipt of further instructions. He accordingly handed over the districts released from the grasp of Dhoondia Wagh to the sons of Pursheram Bhow, to whom they had originally been assigned "as a payment for expenses in the former Mysore war," and awaited further orders. He soon learned that the orders he had received were given in consequence of the position assumed by Sindia, and he was desired to advance northward, when the Peshwa either fled from Poona or was made prisoner. He was urged to move to the Kistna, and cause Sindia to evacuate the Putwurdhun jagheers of Meeruj and Tasgaum, of which he had recently taken possession,

but he declined to do so as he heard these places had actually been bestowed on him by the Peshwa, and he was anxious to avoid the appearance of supporting the Putwurdhuns against their sovereign. He was then informed that the Peshwa had never signed the grants of these jagheers to Sindia, and that the Resident had strongly protested against the proceedings of the latter in taking possession of them. The duplicity, however, displayed in the matter by Bajee Row, who at one time stated he had been forced to surrender the jagheers to Sindia, and at another time declared he had never given them to him, left him in perplexity as to what course to pursue in the matter. The difficulty was increased by the conduct of Sindia, who put a stop to the operations of his troops south of the Kistna, and manifested a disposition to be reconciled with the family of Pursheram Bhow and to withdraw his pretensions to the possessions of that chief. This state of uncertainty lasted long, and the Putwurdhuns, in despair at the appearance of an intention on the part of Colonel Wellesley to withdraw, renewed a proposition which they had previously made, to the effect that they should be given an asylum in the Mysore territory and be allowed the charge of a district, a proposition which was seriously entertained and regarding which a reference was made to the Mysore ministers. After the English force had been broken up and Colonel Wellesley had returned to Seringapatam, they renewed another old proposal, namely, that the British should join them in attacking Kolapore. Nothing, however, resulted from either of the propositions, and the Putwurdhuns for a time were left to hold their own as best they could. Their position was a difficult one. They were relieved, it is true, from the presence of Sindia, who had been compelled by the success of Holkar to move northward, but Bajee Row at this period "evinced," to use the words of Grant Duff, "a malignant spirit of revenge towards all the great families whom he suspected of ever having been the political opponents of himself or his father," and commenced by treacherously seizing Rastia. The Putwurdhuns consequently remainded in sullen discontent, and when Holkar's deputy Futteh Sing Manay ravaged the Peshwa's district and defeated his troops, Chintamon Row was the only member of his

family who joined the Peshwa's standard and he quitted it on the first opportunity.

Independently of his natural indisposition to fight very warmly in the cause of a prince who had treated his family so ill, he was busily engaged at this period in recovering his lands from his uncle Gungadhur Row. The latter on Pandurung's death had become the guardian of his nephew, and behaved with the proverbial policy of a paternal uncle under such circumstances by appropriating to his own use the property with which he was entrusted. Chintamon Row before the expedition against Kolapore, where Pursheram Bhow was killed, had managed to get back some of his territory, but when he was wounded and defeated by Dhoondia Wagh, his uncle took advantage of the circumstance to resume his former usurpations. On the close of the war with Dhoondia, Chintamon Row's first care was to repossess himself of his jagheer. He carried on his operations with such vigour that Gungadhur Row had to take refuge in the fort of Meeruj, and would have been attacked had not the relations interposed and persuaded the uncle and nephew to agree to a division of the jagheer and property. Deeds were accordingly drawn up and signed by both parties, and it was arranged that the division was to be made up to the end of 1799, the year when the dispute arose.

Towards the end of 1802 the Peshwa driven to the last extremity by the successes of Holkar, threw himself into the arms of the English and signed the treaty of Bassein, in consequence of which preparations for a war to effect his restoration were immediately made. One of the first steps taken by General Wellesley at Seringapatam was to inquire about the disposition of the Putwurdhuns and the forces they had. He learned that though they had been acting in concert with Rastia against Gokla, they were on the whole disposed to aid in the restoration of the Peshwa. When the General moved into the Maratha territory his name acted as a charm, and the Putwurdhuns expressed their readiness to give him the most cordial co-operation, and entreated him to secure for them the good offices with the Peshwa of the British Resident. General Wellesley met these advances in the

most friendly spirit. He relieved Appa Sahib from some difficulty by authorising him to take into the pay of the Peshwa a body of 3,000 Pindarries in the service of the former who had been subsisting on the plunder of Kolapore, and on his arrival at the Kistna in April 1803 he was joined by the Putwurdhun troops. He writes under date of the 7th April that Appa Sahib and one of his brothers, together with a son of Baba Sahib of Meeruj, had actually come to his camp, and that Chintamon Row was expected to arrive on the same evening, and he urges Colonel Close to persuade the Peshwa to make such arrangements as will "keep the southern Jagheerdars in good humour." The General himself took steps to prevent the territories of those Jagheerdars who joined him from being attacked in their absence, and he engaged to the Putwurdhuns that the Peshwa would "admit of their return and pay all the troops (including Pindarries) extra of their quota" with which they accompanied the British army. As the force approached Poona, however, some of the chiefs began to feel alarmed at the prospect of appearing before a sovereign from whom they had suffered so much, and a very few days after he joined General Wellesley, Appa Sahib sent to inform him of his intention of leaving him on arrival in Poona as he could not meet the Peshwa. The reasons he gave for this intention were two—"the Peshwa's conduct to him on the subject of the Raja of Kolapore, and his general fears of the Peshwa's suspicious and jealous disposition." As, excepting this chief's family and those under his influence, few of any note had joined the British detachment, the General used all his influence to induce him to give up this determination. He acknowledged, however, in writing to Colonel Close, that the conduct of Bajee Row was such as to lead the southern Jagheerdars to regard him with distrust. After narrating some extraordinary proceedings on the part of the Peshwa, he goes on to write, "Another instance is his (Bajee Row's) employment of the Raja of Kolapore to seize the person of Moroba Furnuwees, who," he says in the letter he writes upon that subject, "is with the Putwurdhun near Meeruj. Will the art of man be able to convince the Putwurdhun of this one fact that the Peshwa will reconcile with them, and will make a

reasonable arrangement of their affairs with the Raja of Kolapore?" With wonderful tact, however, the General induced the chiefs to accompany him to Poona, which he reached with his cavalry on the 20th April, after a forced march of 40 miles, to save the town from being burnt by Amrut Row, and Appa Sahib consented to remain in the neighbourhood of Poona "till his demands and claims (especially those relating to Kolapore) should be considered, but he refused to meet the Peshwa till he had some reason to be certain of his favour." This resolution was arrived at after an intimation that his defection at such a crisis would have such an effect on the interests of the Peshwa, and those of the British government as connected with that prince, that it would place him in the position of an enemy to both governments.

On the 13th May the Peshwa entered Poona in state, and took his seat on the musnud. In an interview with him the next day General Wellesley pressed His Highness to relieve the distresses and attend to the requests of those chiefs who had come forward in his cause, and Bajee Row gave satisfactory assurances that he would immediately commence to settle with the different chiefs who had accompanied the General. The Putwurdhun family was specially mentioned, and "it was agreed that an assurance should be given to Appa Sahib that on the Poona affairs being finally settled His Highness the Peshwa would examine into his claims and proceed to arrange matters permanently on fair grounds between him and the Raja of Kolapore, who has gradually stripped the Putwurdhun family of a large part of their possessions." Chintamon Row then visited the Peshwa, who received him "with some reserve," and endeavours were made to induce Appa Sahib to follow his example. Various negociations followed. The Peshwa offered to give Appa Sahib the *juree putka*, or national standard, on payment of a large nuzzer. Appa Sahib, however, declined to receive it unless "given with full confidence, power, and treasure." For some time there seemed a probability of the matter being arranged satisfactorily, and Appa Sahib was induced to visit the Peshwa, but up to the end of May, when General Wellesley left Poona to meet the combined armies of Sindia and the Raja of Berar, nothing

was done, and none of the sirdars accompanied the British force. The General wrote urgently on the subject, but was put off with continual excuses. At one time he was told the chiefs were waiting to take leave of the Peshwa and would then join him. Appa Sahib, to whom the other Putwurdhuns looked for guidance, complained of the state of his health, and the General remarked that the more backward the sirdars were the higher they seemed to rise in the Peshwa's favour, as he observed in the papers that Chintamon Row was the constant companion of Bajee Row. On hearing that Appa Sahib had left Poona and was moving southward with the intention of returning to his residence, he addressed to him a strong letter of warning and remonstrance, reminding him of his promises and the Peshwa's orders, and pointing out the disastrous effects to himself and his family of the crooked policy he appeared disposed to adopt. These well-meant efforts were all in vain. Except Bappoo Gokla and Appa Deesaye of Nepannee, no Maratha sirdar took a part in the campaign against Sindia and the Berar Raja; and though it was believed that the Putwurdhuns were really friendly to the English and would not turn against them unless in the event of some great disaster, it was necessary to keep such a check over them as to ensure their neutrality. Possibly in consequence of this they committed no act of hostility and refrained from any attempt to stop the British communications, though suspicion was on more than one occasion excited by the increase made in their forces. Chintamon Row indeed offered to join Major Campbell's troops in the south, but it was in the hope of getting assistance against the Raja of Kolapore, between whom and the Putwurdhuns their old hostilities were renewed, in consequence, it is believed, of the Peshwa's intrigues.

The part played by the Putwurdhuns on this occasion nearly led to their ruin, for on the conclusion of peace the Peshwa, on the pretence of rewarding those who had taken part in the war and punishing those who had held back, determined to make over their lands to Gokla for the support of his troops. Against this General Wellesley protested in the strongest terms. The plan was com-

municated to him by Bappoo Gokla himself, who acknowledged that he was unequal to a contest with the Putwurdhuns unless aided by the English both with money and troops. The General declined stating whether such aid would or would not be given, as that was a matter for the Governor-General's consideration, but he pointed out the difficulties of the question to Gokla, and strongly recommended him to try and get some other lands. He then wrote to the resident, Colonel Close, arguing that the scheme should be discountenanced. He pointed out that Pursheram Bhow's family were the oldest friends the English had in the Maratha empire, and dwelt on the services the Putwurdhuns rendered to the Peshwa by aiding in bringing about his restoration notwithstanding their personal disinclination to his cause. "This service," he emphatically observed, "ought never to be forgotten by the Peshwa," as, if the Putwurdhun chiefs "had opposed the advance, it must have been relinquished under the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General." It was acknowledged that the family had kept aloof during the late war, but General Wellesley declared he was not astonished at their doing so under the circumstances. The war was an unpopular one among the Marathas, and the only two Maratha chiefs who had accompanied him had done so without the orders of the Peshwa, who had given no assistance throughout. The Putwurdhuns at any rate remained neutral at a time when their neutrality was of the utmost importance, and that was more, it was observed, than could be said for some persons high in favour with the Peshwa. The Putwurdhuns were the most respectable of all the Peshwa's subjects, and were the support of the system of order which prevailed on the Company's frontier. Even if the Peshwa had the power or inclination to establish anything like a respectable government, it would be an act of doubtful policy to allow him to destroy this family, but as his "only system of government was that of a robber," it would be doubly inexpedient, especially as it was well known that the motive for their destruction was revenge for the acts of Pursheram Bhow during the political disputes at Poona. He therefore desired the Resident not to allow any part of the subsidiary force to be

employed in attacking the Putwurdhuns pending the receipt of orders from the Governor-General.

In a despatch written about the same time to Calcutta the General detailed at length the conversation that took place at an interview between himself and the Peshwa's ministers in which he strongly deprecated the undertaking of a domestic war under such circumstances. In this despatch he drew attention to the part played by Bajee Row in inciting the Raja of Kolapore to attack the Putwurdhuns' districts, a fact which, he observed, the Peshwa's ministers scarcely denied, while the Putwurdhuns alleged it as the reason for not serving when called upon. He subsequently addressed another despatch to the Governor-General recommending that the Peshwa's formal consent should be obtained to the British government acting as arbitrator between him and the southern Jagheerdars. After this, he remarked, the best mode of settling the questions would be to ascertain what service the Peshwa was entitled to from the Jagheerdars, and to oblige them to perfom it, at the same time protecting them from oppression, and guaranteeing their possessions as long as they served with fidelity.

The Peshwa was further exasperated against the Putwurdhuns at this time by their having given an asylum to Baba Row Phurkia, who had gone off with the household troops and served with the Raja of Berar during the late war. General Wellesley strongly urged Chintamon Row to give him up, but though the latter professed his readiness to do so, he evaded compliance with the direction. The Putwurdhuns, however, were seriously alarmed about their situation and anxiously looked to the English as their hope. The Wellington despatches contain a long letter of the General's giving an account of an interview he had with Hurry Punt Pursheram of Tasgaum, in which he pointed out to that chief that the Peshwa had reason to complain of the conduct of the Putwurdhun family, and showed him how he might obtain forgiveness.

Before leaving the Southern Maratha Country, General Wellesley had the satisfaction of receiving a letter from the Governor-General approving of his proposals for the settlement of the disputes between the Peshwa and the southern Jagheerdars. In accord-

ance with the orders he received he appointed Mr. E. Strachey to conduct the inquiries and negociate the proposed settlement. The instructions given to this gentleman were briefly as follows :— The Putwurdhuns were to be called on to render service for their surinjamee lands before their claims were taken into consideration. They were to refrain from hostilities against Kolapore, and to submit to their sovereign any complaints they might have to make against that state. After these indispensable preliminaries four propositions were to be made as the basis of settlement, viz. 1*st*, Mutual oblivion of injuries. Putwurdhuns to be guaranteed as long as they served with fidelity. 2*nd*, The Putwurdhuns to hold the lands in their possession by virtue of sunnuds or legal grants, whether as surinjamee, or inam, or in jagheer. A list of such lands to be given in, and any objections made by either party to be considered and disposed of by the British government, which will then guarantee the possession of the lands. 3*rdly*, In consideration of the war and famine the Putwurdhuns not to be required to keep up more than two-thirds of their established quota; one-third to be always at Poona under the command of one of the family. The number of the troops to be ascertained and decided by the British government. 4*thly*, The Putwurdhuns to restore all lands for which they had no sunnuds. In the event of their holding as comavisdars lands material to their safety or required to enable them to collect their revenues, the British government to make interest that the comavis be continued to them on their furnishing security.

The scheme of settlement, however, failed for the time. It was received with disfavour by the Jagheerdars, especially by Chintamon Row, who at this time deliberately aided the Pritee Needhee in rebellion against the Peshwa. General Wellesley, before leaving India, advised that the settlement should be postponed, chiefly on the ground of the disturbed state of the country which rendered it difficult to move a force to the K[illegible] sovereign of the conduct of the Jagheerdars making such a cour[illegible] and to [illegible]ry. He also argued that it was advisable to wait till t[illegible]t intimation produced on the mind of the Peshwa and Jagheerdar[illegible] mutual

injuries should subside before we endeavoured to establish the rights of the former over the surinjamee lands. After making some inquires Mr. Strachey returned to Mysore, assigning as reasons for his failure that the Jagheerdars did not think the terms proposed advantageous; that owing to the weakness of the Peshwa and the moderation of the British, they imagined they had nothing to dread from either powers; and that the Peshwa secretly opposed the settlement and excited suspicions of the good faith of the English government in the minds of the Jagheerdars. Had the Peshwa shown a readiness to forego old demands, and less vindictiveness against old political enemies, the settlement might doubtless have been effected then. After the conclusion of general peace the British government determined to abstain from interference between the Peshwa and his Jagheerdars, and an intimation to this effect was made to the Resident. The consequence was what might have been expected. The Putwurdhuns it is true, refrained from any general outbreak, in the belief that the Peshwa would receive efficient aid from the English in the event of such a contingency, but they kept up a semi-independent position and only attended to the Peshwa's requisitions when it suited them. They served indeed on one occasion in Savenore, but they refused to act against the Pindaries. Chintamon Row was especially violent. He harboured freebooters pursued by the Peshwa's forces, and actually attacked the Peshwa's districts. The attitude of the Putwurdhuns would have been much more formidable had it not been for their disunion among themselves. Chintamon Row still had claims on his uncle Gungadhur Row, and the settlement which had been made was not recognised by the Peshwa, so that the dispute in the Meeruj branch of the family was going on as actively as ever. It was probably owing to the violent conduct of Chintamon Row at this period, as well as to the nuzzerana offered by Gungadhur Row, that the Peshwa, in 1808, approved of the division* of the Meeruj

* The share of Chintamon Row was calculated at Rs. 6,35,178 and of Gungadhur Row at Rs. 4,79,798. Sanglee and Meeruj were respectively liable to a service of 1,920 and 219 horse. The fort of Meeruj fell to Gungadhur Row's share, and a lakh of rupees was assigned to Chintamon Row for the purpose of building a fort at Sanglee.

position of the surinjam, confirming the settlement of 1799, and exempting Gungadhur Row from feudal allegiance to the elder branch. Besides the disputes in this branch of the family, one of the sons of Pursheram Bhow quarrelled with his brothers and endeavoured to get a judgment against them from the Peshwa. Bajee Row in the meantime strengthened his own position by crushing a number of the minor Jagheerdars, which possibly he would have been unable to do had the Putwurdhuns been united.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs went on till the Honourable Mounstuart Elphinstone was appointed Resident. In 1811 this gentleman addressed an elaborate despatch to the Governor-General, pointing out the necessity for some settlement of the disputes between the Peshwa and his Jagheerdars, and suggesting a scheme of settlement in a great measure identical with that of General Wellesley. The claims of the contending parties as stated by Mr. Elphinstone may be thus briefly summarised. The Peshwa claimed from the Jagheerdars—*1st*, The service for which they held their lands. *2nd*, Certain lands and revenues which he said they had usurped. *3rd*, That the Dhurrukdars appointed by himself to inspect the management of the surinjam lands should be so employed. *4th*, The payment of certain fees by the Jagheerdars to his ministers. *5th*, A fine on the appointment of a new incumbent to any of the ministerial offices of which the salaries were paid by government. *6th*, A sum of money in consequence of a rule introduced by himself that a day's pay should be stopped monthly from the sebundee and a month's salary in the year from the ministerial officers for his benefit. *7th*, The arrears of a contribution levied by him some years previously. Mr. Elphinstone observed that the justice or otherwise of the Peshwa's claims could only be ascertained after the answers of the Jagheerdars had been heard, but he remaked that it was admitted on all hands that the first claim was just and reasonable. He pointed out that if matters were left in their present state a struggle must sooner or later take place between the southern chiefs and their sovereign, which would be fraught with evil consequence to them and to us. and he urged the advisability of the British government interposing to effect a settlement.

to

at

The plan thus proposed met with the concurrence of the Governor-General, who authorised Mr. Elphinstone to carry it into effect. The Resident then submitted to the Peshwa the draft of the terms he proposed to offer, which were agreed to with some modifications. In July 1812 he accompanied the Peshwa to Punderpoor, and thence addressed the Jagheerdars* of the Southern Maratha Country individually, enclosing to each a copy of the terms, and calling on him to come to Punderpoor and signify his assent to them. The terms thus offered ran as follows:—

"ARTICLE I.

"The British government engages that no notice shall be taken of past offences by His Highness the Peshwa, and also that the Jagheerdars shall not be molested by the revival of old claims of a pecuniary nature.† On the other hand the Jagheerdars promise never to revive any former claims on His Highness the Peshwa.

"ARTICLE II.

"The Jagheerdars engage to restore promptly all usurped lands without exception, and relinquish all revenues which they enjoy without sunnuds. Their sunnuds to be examined for this purpose, and any grounds they may offer for mitigation to be hereafter investigated. Under this article all lands which are held in komavis are to be restored to the Peshwa.

"ARTICLE III.

"The Jagheerdars engage to serve His Highness the Peshwa according to the former practice of the Maratha empire as laid down in the tainat zabitas.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The Jagheerdars are to carry on no hostilities whatever unless authorised by the Peshwa; and should any occasion arise for

---

* The Putwurdhun chiefs addressed on this occasion were Chintamon Row of Sanglee, Narayen Row of Meeruj, Ramchunder Appa Sahib of Tasgaum, and Trimbuck Row of Koorundwar. Gungadhur Row had died in 1809.

† The only exception to this was in the case of Appa Sahib of Tasgaum, who was there, told that he would have to repay to the Peshwa the sum of two lakhs of rupees Tasgaum, at Savanore which he had promised through Mr. Russell to repay.

private wars among themselves, they promise to submit their disputes to the Peshwa and to abide by His Highness's decision.

"ARTICLE V.

"The British government pledges itself that the Jagheerdars shall retain undisturbed possession of their sunnudee lands as long as they serve His Highness the Peshwa with fidelity, and also promises to use its influence to induce His Highness to restore them to favour, and to treat them with due consideration on the same terms.

"ARTICLE VI.

"His Highness the Peshwa has entrusted all the negociations affecting the preceding questions to the British Resident, who has been instructed by the Governor-General to carry them into effect, and to see that they are punctually observed."

In his letters to the chiefs Mr. Elphinstone pointed out forcibly the advantageous nature to them of these terms, and distinctly intimated that in the event of their being refused, the British government would aid the Peshwa to reduce the recusants. He also insisted on the surrender of Baba Phurkia, who had been harboured, as abovementioned, by the Putwurdhun—a demand especially unpalatable to the chiefs. After some delay and attempts at evasion Mr. Elphinstone's object was achieved. Chintamon Row set the example by immediately surrendering the purgunna of Sewalah, and by August all the Southern Maratha Jagheerdars had signed the terms except the Tasgaumkur,* and Baba Phurkia was also given up.

The agreement thus concluded at Punderpoor did not lead to cordial relations between the parties chiefly concerned. The Peshwa, though dissatisfied at being unable to ruin the Putwurdhuns, showed indecent exultation at their submission, and could scarcely refrain from insulting them when they waited on him to pay their respects. He expressed a wish to abolish su[illegible]injamee

* *Vide* Aitchison's Treaties, vol. vi. p 150, note. The records available for this memoir do not show why this chief was excluded or what were the results of his exclusion.

horse altogether with a view to resuming the lands granted for the support of contingents, and it was evidently from no good will to the Putwurdhuns that he at this period encouraged the partition of their estates. In 1811 a share in Tasgaum was given to Gunput Row, a younger son of Pursheram Bhow, and thus two separate estates were formed—Jamkundee, held by Ramchunder, valued at Rs. 4,54,160, and subject to a service of 1,278 horse ; and Tasgaum, held by Gunput Row, valued at Rs. 2,08,776, and furnishing a contingent of 640 horse. In the same year was sanctioned the subdivision of the Koorundwar estate into two shares—Koorundwar, yielding a revenue estimated at Rs. 1,27,989, and subject to a service of 280 horse, remaining with Trimbuck Row Ruggonath ; while Shedbal or Kagwar, the value of which was calculated at Rs. 1,00,691, and which had to furnish a contingent of 280 horse, fell to the share of Gunput Row Konhere Row. The Koorundwarkur resisted the settlement for some time, but was compelled to yield, though under protest.

We hear nothing more of the Putwurdhuns till 1817, the year which proved so fatal to the Peshwa's dynasty. The beginning of that year found Bajee Row hesitating between the alternatives of open war with the English or submission to their demands, which were first the surrender within one month of the infamous Trimbuckjee Daingha, who, not without his master's connivance, had murdered Gungadhur Shastree, the Guicowar's envoy ; and secondly, the immediate delivery of three forts as a pledge for the fulfilment of the first demand. Chintamon Row was with the Peshwa when the Resident's formal demand was made, and when Bajee Row yielded on finding the city actually surrounded by British troops, left his presence in indignation and stayed away in spite of repeated messages of explanation and apology. The other Putwurdhuns were at Poona on the same occasion, though they did not take such a prominent part as Chintamon Row. Whatever their conduct may have been, their interests were not neglected by Mr. Elphinstone, who in the draft of the treaty which was immediately afterwards concluded with the Peshwa inserted a special article which not only confirmed their position as fixed by

the engagement of Punderpoor, but also made a new provision to secure them their right. The article runs as follows:—

"ARTICLE 10TH.

"Whereas certain articles of agreement (six in number) regarding the settlement of the southern Jagheerdars were presented by the Resident at Poona to His Highness Row Pundit Prudhan Bahadur on the 6th July 1812 A.D., to which, after a modification suggested by His Highness and submitted to him on the seventh of the same month, His Highness gave his entire consent, those articles are hereby recognised and declared to be binding on both parties as much as if they formed part of the present treaty; and whereas various disputes have arisen regarding the muster of the troops of the said Jagheerdars and the manner and period of their service, His Highness Row Pundit Prudhan Bahadur hereby agrees to be entirely guided by the advice of the British government with regard to those subjects, and to issue no orders to the Jagheerdars without full concert with the British government. His Highness hereby agrees to restore to the said Jagheerdars any of the lands included in their sunnuds which may now be in His Highness's possession."

No article of the treaty perhaps was more distasteful to the Peshwa than this. His minister when discussing the question with the Resident protested against the article on the ground that the Peshwa had never derived the advantages he was entitled to from the Jagheerdars, as the troops they furnished were equally deficient in numbers and quality, and that it was unfair under these circumstances to demand additional sacrifices for them. In reply to this the official note of the interview goes on to state, "Mr. Elphinstone briefly stated that no new demands were made for the Jagheerdars; that the Peshwa had given his entire consent to the terms of the Punderpoor settlement; that it was only introduced into the treaty to render it more binding on each party; that His Highness had derived all the advantages he expected from that agreement, the chiefs who formerly set his authority at defiance being now perfectly obedient to his orders; and that he was bound to fulfil to part of the agreement which was comprised in restoring lands at

horse altogether with a view to resuming the lands granted for the support of contingents, and it was evidently from no good will to the Putwurdhuns that he at this period encouraged the partition of their estates. In 1811 a share in Tasgaum was given to Gunput Row, a younger son of Pursheram Bhow, and thus two separate estates were formed—Jamkundee, held by Ramchunder, valued at Rs. 4,54,160, and subject to a service of 1,278 horse ; and Tasgaum, held by Gunput Row, valued at Rs. 2,08,776, and furnishing a contingent of 640 horse. In the same year was sanctioned the subdivision of the Koorundwar estate into two shares—Koorundwar, yielding a revenue estimated at Rs. 1,27,989, and subject to a service of 280 horse, remaining with Trimbuck Row Ruggonath ; while Shedbal or Kagwar, the value of which was calculated at Rs. 1,00,691, and which had to furnish a contingent of 280 horse, fell to the share of Gunput Row Konhere Row. The Koorundwarkur resisted the settlement for some time, but was compelled to yield, though under protest.

We hear nothing more of the Putwurdhuns till 1817, the year which proved so fatal to the Peshwa's dynasty. The beginning of that year found Bajee Row hesitating between the alternatives of open war with the English or submission to their demands, which were first the surrender within one month of the infamous Trimbuckjee Daingha, who, not without his master's connivance, had murdered Gungadhur Shastree, the Guicowar's envoy ; and secondly, the immediate delivery of three forts as a pledge for the fulfilment of the first demand. Chintamon Row was with the Peshwa when the Resident's formal demand was made, and when Bajee Row yielded on finding the city actually surrounded by British troops, left his presence in indignation and stayed away in spite of repeated messages of explanation and apology. The other Putwurdhuns were at Poona on the same occasion, though they did not take such a prominent part as Chintamon Row. Whatever their conduct may have been, their interests were not neglected by Mr. Elphinstone, who in the draft of the treaty which was immediately afterwards concluded with the Peshwa inserted a special article which not only confirmed their position as fixed by

the engagement of Punderpoor, but also made a new provision to secure them their right. The article runs as follows:—

"ARTICLE 10TH.

"Whereas certain articles of agreement (six in number) regarding the settlement of the southern Jagheerdars were presented by the Resident at Poona to His Highness Row Pundit Prudhan Bahadur on the 6th July 1812 A.D., to which, after a modification suggested by His Highness and submitted to him on the seventh of the same month, His Highness gave his entire consent, those articles are hereby recognised and declared to be binding on both parties as much as if they formed part of the present treaty; and whereas various disputes have arisen regarding the muster of the troops of the said Jagheerdars and the manner and period of their service, His Highness Row Pundit Prudhan Bahadur hereby agrees to be entirely guided by the advice of the British government with regard to those subjects, and to issue no orders to the Jagheerdars without full concert with the British government. His Highness hereby agrees to restore to the said Jagheerdars any of the lands included in their sunnuds which may now be in His Highness's possession."

No article of the treaty perhaps was more distasteful to the Peshwa than this. His minister when discussing the question with the Resident protested against the article on the ground that the Peshwa had never derived the advantages he was entitled to from the Jagheerdars, as the troops they furnished were equally deficient in numbers and quality, and that it was unfair under these circumstances to demand additional sacrifices for them. In reply to this the official note of the interview goes on to state, "Mr. Elphinstone briefly stated that no new demands were made for the Jagheerdars; that the Peshwa had given his entire consent to the terms of the Punderpoor settlement; that it was only introduced into the treaty to render it more binding on each party; that His Highness had derived all the advantages he expected from that agreement, the chiefs who formerly set his authority at defiance being now perfectly obedient to his orders; and that he was bound to fulfil his part of the agreement which was comprised in restoring all the

lands and villages for which the Jagheerdars held sunnuds." With regard to the minister's remarks on the quality of the troops furnished, the Resident observed that it was obviously out of the Jagheerdar's power to furnish good troops to the number expected on the present rate of pay. This fact the ministers admitted, but urged that it was incumbent on the British government to lessen rather than increase the power of the Jagheerdars, and to make them serve to the utmost extent of their means, to which Mr. Elphinstone replied that it would be contrary to custom to make them apply the whole revenue of their jagheers in the manner proposed. A few days after this interview the Peshwa himself expressed his dissatisfaction with the 16th Article, on the ground that "the terms of Punderpoor, though he had never agreed to them, were sufficient for all purposes." Mr. Elphinstone, however, was inflexible, and the article forms part of the treaty as finally concluded and ratified.

After the conclusion of the treaty of Poona, Bajee Row deliberately commenced making preparations for hostilities with the English, and with this view endeavoured to conciliate the Jagheerdars as much as possible. In October he summoned the Putwurdhuns to join his standard, but before they arrived the war between the Peshwa and the English had been commenced by the attack on the British Residency on the 5th November 1817, which was immediately followed by the battle of Kirkee and the complete defeat of the Peshwa's army.

Immediately after this event Mr. Elphinstone addressed letters to all the Jagheerdars * recapitulating the causes which led to the war, and stating that there was no quarrel between the British Government and the Jagheerdars. He argued that as the Peshwa's hostility originated in the desire to screen the murderer of Gungadhur Shastree, it would be unbecoming in the chiefs to take part in such a cause. He therefore recommended them to

* The Putwurdhuns addressed on this occasion were Chintamon Row of Sangle, Mahadoo Row of Meeruj (Narayen Row having in 1812 gone to Benares and died there), Mahadoo Row of Chinchnee, Gopal Row of Jamkundee, Gunput Row of Tasgaum, Trimbuck Row of Koorundwar, and Gunput Row of Shedbal.

recall their troops and stay quietly at home. The letters went on to remind the jagheerdars of the exertions the British government had made in their favour, and assured them that, in the event of their adopting the course pointed out, they would retain their possessions on the same footing as that on which they then held them, and would suffer no loss under any settlement that might be made.

The Putwurdhuns, however, for the most part joined the Peshwa after the battle of Kirkee, at the same time that some of them sent vakeels to Mr. Elphinstone. The latter answered them with expressions of confidence, and strongly advised their leaving Bajee Row at the first opportunity. He felt sure, as he wrote to the Governor-General's Secretary, that Chintamon Row's "petulance and levity" would soon lead to quarrels between him and the leaders of the cause he had espoused, and finally to his separation from them, but far from trusting to this contingency, he begged Colonel (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro, who was in the ceded districts to the south, to march up towards the Kristna as soon as possible, so as to be able to seize the lands of the southern jagheerdars if necessary. He instructed that officer, however, "to treat the country immediately under the Peshwa and the jagheer of Gokla as hostile, and that of all the other jagheerdars as friendly." The effect of this stroke of policy was that not only were the Putwurdhuns and the others not alienated from us, as they would have been by the seizure of their lands, but also Bajee Row, seeing them treated by his enemies as friends, began soon to suspect their fidelity to himself.

Brigadier General Munro performed the task assigned to him with extraordinary success. With a force consisting for the most part of hastily raised levies of peons he not only conquered the country south of the Kristna but also realised its revenues. To him Mr. Elphinstone entrusted the task of settling the Southern Maratha jagheerdars, instructing him that the settlement was to be based on the terms of Punderpoor. He remarked that it would be as well to reduce the number of horse each chief was bound to furnish, as "in fact they never furnished more than two-thirds at

complied with what was required, they have, I think, done all that could have been expected, and appear to be entitled to the continuance of their jagheers." Though the Putwurdhuns had thus left Bajee Row they were most anxious to avoid the appearance of altogether forsaking his cause. They begged to be allowed to send a couple of hundred horsemen to him for the sake of appearances, and they earnestly recommended that the office of Peshwa should be continued in Bajee Row's family to his exclusion. It was impossible of course to entertain these propositions for a moment, the British government having in the proclamation issued at Sattara in the previous February distinctly asserted its intention to occupy the possessions of the Peshwa after making provision for the Raja of Sattara. So strong, however, was the repugnance expressed by the jagheerdars to transfer their allegiance to the East India Company as such, that General Munro was induced to suggest, as "the easiest way of overcoming their prejudices and of rendering them useful feudatories," that the Company should take on itself the office of Peshwa and issue all public acts as coming from the Punt Prudhan. This plan, however, was merely thrown out as a suggestion and seems never to have been seriously entertained.

Failing health and other reasons obliged General Munro to give up his charge before the settlements were completed. On resigning he addressed to Mr. Elphinstone a remarkably comprehensive report of the state of the Southern Maratha Country (dated 28th August 1818) of which two paragraphs are here subjoined :—

"17. The Putwurdhuns are the only great jagheerdars with whom an arrangement has not yet been made ; but as they are to receive and not to give, no difficulty is likely to be met with beyond what may arise from their discussions among themselves respecting their several shares of the additional allowances in money and land which may be granted by government. I have not stated to their vakeels the amount proposed to be given, but they are desirous that, whatever it may be, the division should be left to be made among themselves. The Tasgaum, Chinchnee, and Koorundwar chiefs, from the disposition they showed at an

early period to quit the Peshwa, are entitled to a greater proportion than the others, and it will therefore be necessary that we make the distribution, unless they themselves express a desire that it should be made without our interference. Two lakhs of rupees will, I think, be sufficient to satisfy all their expectations. This sum will be made up by a remission of the daishmook fees paid to the sirkar, by a transfer of such sirkar villages as are insulated among the lands of the Putwurdhuns, and by making over a part of Rastia's resumed jagheer on the north bank of the Kristna. The amount of the daishmook is variously estimated at from fifteen to forty-five or forty thousand rupees. As soon as a correct account of it can be obtained, the lands required to make up the two lakhs of rupees will be granted.

"18. All the branches of the Putwurdhun family are popular in the country. They treat the inhabitants with great kindness, and their lands are well cultivated. Their attention to their improvement renders them averse to war. Their peaceful habits, the great value of their possessions, the facility with which we might seize them, and the benefits they have derived from their connection with us, hold out the strongest security that they will discourage every attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the country."

Up to this point the Putwurdhuns have been treated of as a single family. As, however, the several branches were now recognised separately by the British government, which entered, as will be seen, into engagements with the head of each, the various Putwurdhun states will be treated of similarly. An extract, however, may here be inserted from the despatch of the Secretary with the Governor-General, dated 14th July 1818, to the address of Mr. Elphinstone, expressing the views entertained by Lord Hastings as the general policy to be adopted towards the southern chiefs:—

"43. The knowledge possessed by you and Brigadier General Munro of the interests and dispositions of the jagheerdars, with relation to the government and to each other, and the manner in which their relations with us as well as among themselves can be simplified and improved for the benefit of all parties, will have

enabled you to introduce the modifications that may be most conducive to those objects. The articles of Punderpoor and the tynat zabitas, to which the former have reference, seem sufficiently to define the relations between the government and the jagheerdars, and it is not the intention or the wish of the Governor-General to extend over them any authority not countenanced by those engagements while they shall continue faithful and obedient. Above all His Lordship has no design of introducing into the territories of the jagheerdars our system of administration in any of its branches. His Lordship conceives the British government. however, to be entitled to require the establishment by the jagheerdars themselves of such an internal course of management as by maintaining the peace of their own districts shall prevent them from becoming dangerous to the tranquillity of the neighbouring possessions of the government. Some stipulations for preventing their lands from being converted into a harbour for offenders endeavouring to escape the vigilance of our police will be expedient and may justly be demanded."

SANGLEE.

The records at present available are too imperfect to admit of a detailed account being given here of the negotiations with Chintamon Row, which ensued upon the subversion of the Peshwa's dynasty by the British government. The departure of Brigadier General Munro from the Southern Maratha Country, as above narrated, delayed considerably the settlement with the various jagheerdars, as the multiplicity of business that devolved upon Mr. Elphinstone prevented his taking up immediately the questions thus left in abeyance. The latter gentleman, however, had the vakeels of the various chiefs in attendance on him at Poona, and discussed with them the conditions to be offered to their masters. He was annoyed at the persistency with which Chintamon Row represented that it would be a dishonour to serve the British government, and remonstrated strongly with that chief on the terms he used. This annoyance was considerably increased when the Sangleekur's vakeels in December 1818 presented a letter from their master written in anything but a courteous style,

repeating the remarks complained of about the dishonour of serving the British government, and suggesting the restoration of the Peshwa. Feeling "that these liberties if allowed to pass would encourage other chiefs to similar encroachments," Mr. Elphinstone at once wrote an answer couched in severe language. In it he reminded Chintamon Row that by adhering to the cause of Bajee Row till it was desperate he had forfeited all claims on the English, notwithstanding which his jagheer was continued. Instead of showing gratitude for this liberality he complained as if faith had not been kept with him, and it was therefore necessary to ask him plainly on what grounds government was to continue his jagheer if he refused to serve. He was assured that the terms by which his service was to be regulated were similar to those of Punderpoor, and no practice would be introduced inconsistent with former custom, but he was warned at the same time that no disrespect to the sirkar would be permitted. Mr. Elphinstone's proceedings were fully approved by the Governor-General, who remarked that Chintamon Row's conduct possibly proceeded as much from the "characteristic petulance and irritability of his disposition as from any settled design to resist the authority or deny the supremacy of the British government," and expressed a hope that the tone of Mr. Elphinstone's letter would make the Sangleekur sensible of the imprudence and danger of the course he was pursuing.

In the beginning of next year Mr. Elphinstone met Chintamon Row at Belgaum and Dharwar, and endeavoured to remove his prejudices against serving the British government, informing him, among other arguments, that in the event of his adhering to his resolution, it would be impossible to bestow on him a new grant as had been thought of, and indeed decided upon. As the chief's prejudices were found insuperable, it was agreed that in lieu of the contingent of 450 horse—one-fourth of the number for the maintenance of which he held lands—the Sangleekur should cede territory of the annual rental of Rs. 1,35,000, being Rs. 300 for each horseman. This formed the first article of the memorandum of terms granted. The second and third confirmed

See Aitchison's "Treaties," &c. vol. vi. p 151.

the 5th and 4th articles of the engagement of Punderpoor, while in the remainder of the document provision was made for proper administration of justice and the continuance of all existing rights within the chief's territories, and the mutual rendition of criminals. The two last articles guaranteed the maintenance of the chief's rank and dignity, as also the due continuance of any possessions of his situated within the lands of British government.

From Mr. Elphinstone's letter No. 566 of the 18th May 1819 to Mr. Secretary Metcalfe, given at length in the Appendix, it will be seen that Chintamon Row agreed to these terms. When, however, the memorandum was sent to him for signature, in accordance with the usual custom, he not only refused to sign it, but issued a proclamation asserting his independence by declaring he held his lands direct from the god Gunputtee, and claiming sovereignty over the other members of the Putwurdhun family. An act like this of course could not be overlooked. A paper was immediately sent for Chintamon Row's signature, acknowledging his dependence on the British government and renouncing his claim of sovereignty over his relations. On his refusing compliance a force under General Pritzler was at once—in October 1819—marched against him, and he was informed that he must immediately sign the paper and furnish a duplicate to the officer commanding the force or take the consequences, which were the seizure of his territory and the deportation of himself to Benares. When the British troops approached Sanglee, the chief hastily signed and despatched the paper to Poona, accompanied, however, with a letter, in which he stated that he had merely signed because there was no time left for reference, and reiterated the expression of his inability to perform service and allegiance. He also refused to deliver a duplicate to General Pritzler, and sent to Poona a draft of an acknowledgment which he proposed to make in lieu of that sent, engaging to be true and faithful to government.

*Appendix F.

Such submission as this was deemed of no value, and the governor considered it necessary to insist upon the most strict compliance with the demands made upon Chintamon Row, who

was accordingly directed to repair immediately to General Pritzler's camp and deliver personally into the hands of that officer the duplicate above adverted to, under his seal and signature. He was informed at the same time that the draft he wished to substitute could not be admitted, and he was warned that he must submit immediately to the pleasure of the government. Fortunately for himself the chief thought it wisest to submit, and the force was accordingly marched back to Belgaum. The document thus signed and delivered ran as follows :—

"I was a sirdar and subject under the Peshwa. The Peshwa's government was set aside and that of the Company established. My jagheer has, with the other territories, come under the British government. I will serve the British government, as I may be directed, with fidelity and attachment, with such lands as may be graciously bestowed on me. I shall not maintain connexion with or dependence on the Peshwa. I shall not hereafter make any claims according to the former tynat zabita. I relinquish the claim I formerly made of my relations, the Miritchkur, Tasgaumkur, and Koorundwarkur sirdars, being under my authority. I accept only whatever jagheer the British government may be pleased to grant me, and I beg a memorandum for the continuance of it, by which I will permanently abide. This is the agreement."

This document, it may be here noted, the Bombay government in December 1830 authorised the agent for sirdars in the Deccan to return to Chintamon Row at the request of that chief, it being considered that the agreement related to pretensions which Appa Sahib was not likely to raise again. The Governor in Council therefore was of opinion that it should be returned "as it could be of no value to government," and its being retained was a source of great annoyance to Chintamon Row.

The details of the cession in lieu of service now remained to be settled. In January 1820 Chintamon Row made over the purgunnas of New Hoobloe, Turrus, and Burdole, the annual revenue of which he estimated at Rs. 1,38,995. Examination into the actual value of the cession, however, showed that the average net revenue of the districts in question amounted to little more than

Rs. 65,000. The Sangleekur was accordingly called on to yield sufficient additional territory to make up the amount due by him, and also to refund the collections made during the current year in the ceded districts. As compliance with this requisition was evaded on various pretexts, the principal collector was authorised to seized certain possessions of Chintamon Row's sufficient to make up the total required, and also to resume temporarily certain other lands of his as security for the Rs. 1,35,000 due for the past year. These prompt measures soon brought about an arrangement, and in the early part of 1821 land of the required amount was formally ceded, comprising* the purgunnas of New Hoobloe, Turrus, Burdole, and Bomunguttee, the Sirdeshgut of Gopunkop, and certain villages in the purgunna of Shahpoor. The latter purgunna was especially desired by the government on account of its proximity to the large cantonment of Belgaum; but as Chintamon Row objected to give it up, certain stipulations were made to prevent spirit-dealing and coining in the districts, which had already caused great inconvenience, as also to provide for the supply of bullocks and coolies required for military purposes.

* See schedule given in Aitchson's Treaties, vol. vi. p. 155.

Ib. p. 153-54.

A year had not elapsed after the completion of this arrangement before Chintamon Row again brought down on himself the displeasure of government, and was only saved from ruin by timely submission. On the breaking out of the war in 1817 two brothers of the name of Vaughan, one of them a captain in the Madras army, who were travelling between Bombay and Poona, were seized by the Marathas, and, though they offered no resistance, most barbarously hanged by a Brahmin named Babajee Punt Gokla. The perpetrators of this atrocity were of course exempted from the amnesty given at the end of the war, and managed to conceal themselves for some time. In the beginning of 1822, however, the authorities who had heard of Babajee Punt Gokla being in the neighbourhood of Meeruj, learned that he had been made prisoner by the Sangleekur, who was immediately requested to hand him over to the political agent at Dharwar. This he

refused, in no very courteous terms, to do, stating that it would be a reproach to him to give up a cow or a Brahmin, and remarking that the man had committed no crime, as he had only acted on the orders of his superiors. In reporting the matter for the orders of government, the commissioner, Mr. Chaplin, observed that for some time past Chintamon Row's conduct had been such as to lead to the belief that he was either mad or feigning insanity.

The orders of the Bombay authorities were prompt and decisive. It was pointed out that by the agreement with Chintamon Row offenders against the British government when in his jagheer were to be seized by the officers of government, and the chief was to render every assistance, and it was observed that it would be inconsistent with the authority of the ruling power to allow its subjects to decide who were offenders and who not. The Sanglcekur was accordingly to be warned that if he failed to deliver up Babajee Punt Gokla he would be treated as a rebel.

The character and previous conduct of Chintamon Row had been such that it was considered advisable when making the formal requisition to back it up with the presence of a force, which was accordingly assembled at Dharwar and marched against Sirhuttee where the chief happened to be for the celebration of the Hoolee. Finding the preparations made for his seizure in case he evaded the demand, Chintamon Row with a bad grace gave an order on his son at Sanglee for the surrender of the prisoner, who was accordingly made over to the British and confined for life in the hill-fort of Singurh, as it was not deemed necessary to punish him capitally for an offence committed so long before. The examination of the criminal, however, clearly showed that the guilt of the act lay with him alone, and that neither the Peshwa nor Bapoo Punt Gokla ever sanctioned or were aware of the atrocity he perpetrated.

The idea was entertained for some time of making Chintamon Row pay the expenses of the force that had been assembled, but ultimately the government took a more lenient view of the case, as it appeared that the conduct of the chief on the occasion arose rather from a false notion of honour than from any spirit of rebellion. It was, however, intimated to Chintamon Row that in

future "any act, or even any language, inconsistent with his allegiance to the British government" would subject himself and his family to the loss of his jagheer.

For some three or four years after the occurrence just narrated Chintamon Row remained tolerably quiescent, only from time to time sending lengthy letters to the governor dwelling on his various grievances and calling peremptorily for a settlement of his disputes with his relations. Some of these communications were so extremely discourteous in tone as to draw on the chief the severe rebuke of the governor. In one of them too the Sangleekur, notwithstanding the distinct intimation that had been given him by Mr. Elphinstone at Dharwar in 1819, brought forward as one of his grievances the fact that he had not like the other Putwurdhuns received new assignments.

In July 1826 the Sanglee chief, who had repaired to Poona to meet the governor, and, as he said, to remove the bad impressions avowed in his excellency's letter of remonstrance to him, met with a great affliction in the death, at Ahmednuggur, of his only son Gunput Row. The widow of the deceased was encouraged by some of the people about her to adopt a son whom she named Venayek Row, and her father-in-law sent information of the event to the governor, requesting that the adoption might be sanctioned. He was informed in reply that sanction could not be given, and that the proceeding was so irregular and insubordinate that, were it not out of consideration of the plea that the measure had been adopted to prevent a suttee, such an act of impropriety on the part of the chief could not have been overlooked. It was then given out that the widow was pregnant, but on the unlikelihood, if not impossibility, of this, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, being demonstrated, the story was dropped, and Chintamon Row urgently pressed his request to have the adoption confirmed. He declared his intention to accompany the governor to Bombay and stay there till his wish was granted, and he asserted his determination to proceed to Benares in the event of his prayer being refused. The governor, however, adhered to his resolution. He pointed out to Chin-

tamon Row that in the agreement concluded with him at Dharwar the question of succession was purposely left open, and that even were it otherwise the chief by his subsequent conduct had forfeited all claims to the advantages of that agreement, as he declared his independence at a subsequent date and showed extreme contumacy. Mr. Elphinstone dwelt on the fact that under the Peshwa's government no adopted sons had ever been admitted to succeed to such estates as that of Sanglee, and, with reference to recent adoptions that had been sanctioned, observed that this favour had been granted in special cases to those who had distinguished themselves by their loyalty and attachment to the British government, whereas Chintamon Row had on the contrary evinced a different spirit and shown disaffection.

At one of these interviews with Mr. Elphinstone, Chintamon Row asserted his right to adopt by virtue of a treaty which he said had been executed with him by Mr. Chaplin cancelling the articles agreed to at Dharwar. A paper purporting to be a copy of this document was read out to the governor, who expressed his surprise that any agreement should have been executed with his knowledge. He said, however, that whatever Mr. Chaplin signed should be adhered to, but that the matter required investigation, and he therefore called for the original document, which was said to be at Sanglee. It does not appear to have been produced, and no reference to it appears in the records till 1862 when Major G. S. A. Anderson discovered it at Sanglee and made a translation of it which his given in the appendix.* The treaty bears date the 25th January 1820 and is signed by Mr. Chaplin, but no correspondence can be found either in the commissioner's duftur or among the records at Sanglee showing under what circumstances it was negotiated,† and no report appears to have been ever made to government on the subject. The engagement corresponds almost exactly with that given in Aitchison's Treaties, vol. v. p. 151.

*Appendix D.

† In Mr. Chaplin's letter No. 680, dated the 28th November 1819, given at length in Appendix F, he refers to the "new terms which are promised" to Chintamon Row. This letter was written immediately after the events narrated in page 41, and the "terms" thus promised are apparently those given in Appendix D.

The question of adoption was thus definitely settled for the present, and Chintamon Row, who was at this period much tried by domestic affliction, ceased for a time to agitate the matter openly. Sir John Malcolm, however, who succeeded Mr. Elphinstone as governor of Bombay, espoused the chief's cause warmly, and wrote to the Court of Directors, earnestly reccommending that his prayer to be allowed to adopt should be granted. So confident indeed was Sir John of the ultimate success of his representations that before leaving Bombay he addressed a letter to the Sanglee-kur informing him of what had been done, and assuring him of his conviction that he would be allowed the privilege of adoption.

It was under the governorship of Sir John Malcolm that the long-protracted disputes between Chintamon Row and the Meeruj branch of the Putwurdhuns were put in train of settlement. The deeds of division, subsequently confirmed, as above narrated, by the Peshwa, had not been fully carried into effect, and the restoration of peace allowed Chintamon Row to devote time to the prosecution of his claims on Mahadoo Row Gungadhur, who on the death of Narayen Row had succeeded to the guardianship of the son of the latter, and assumed the position of head of the Meeruj family. The Sanglee chief, after the establishment of the British power, kept pouring in a stream of remonstrance and demands to have his claims settled, not always couched in the most courteous terms, at the same time that he himself in many instances threw obstacles in the way of settlement. At last, in the beginning of 1829, the government deputed Mr. W. R. Morris, first assistant to the resident at Sattara, to inquire into the long-pending disputes between the different members of the Putwurdhun family. Chintamon Row and Mahadoo Row, in a letter to Sir John Malcolm, agreed to abide by arbitration, and sent duly authorised vakeels to Mr. Morris, who thereupon commenced the investigation, the result of which may be thus summarised—

I. The Sánglee chief claimed a division of family property according to the deed of settlement drawn up in 1801.

This claim was divided into various heads, some of which—such as the division of books, cooking utensils, cattle, houses, gardens, clothes, &c.—were amicably settled on the spot, leaving no

ground for dispute. The heads requiring detailed notice are as follows:—

1. Treasure, jewels, and debts claimed by the Sangleekur. To meet this claim Mahadoo Row's vakeel produced the family accounts up to the year 1799, which showed a balance due to Chintamon Row of Rs. 34,600, which was assented to by the latter, the Meerujkur's vakeel agreeing to pay the amount if at the end of the investigation the balance should appear against him. The accounts produced, however, showed the large sum of Rupees 32,47,478 entered under the head of "advance." As the other party naturally objected to such a vague entry as this, the Meeruj vakeel bound himself to produce satisfactory accounts within two years, part of the expense of preparing the same being borne by the Sangleekur, and it was agreed that Mahadoo Row should make good any sum not satisfactorily accounted for at the expiration of the period fixed.

7. The balance of the store of grain kept in the fort of Meeruj. It was arranged that Chintamon Row should receive Rs. 2,500 on this account.

10. Inam villages, viz. Doodwad, rated at from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, Erundole, about Rs 300, besides various grants of inam land in several villages, and the nargounda wuttun of nine villages in the Meeruj district.

These should have been divided according to the deed of settlement, but Chintamon Row had held the greater portion of them. His vakeel produced an account showing an excess of Rs. 83,264 received by his master, which Mahadoo Row's vakeel agreed to accept, subject, however, to the production of accounts for the last four years and the payment of any balance shown as due by them.

The parties could not come to an agreement as to the division of these lands. The Sangleekur wished the management of them to be left with him, the proceeds being divided, or at least that the fort and thanna of Doodwad should be assigned to him. The Meerujkur on the other hand claimed a regular division, but both parties agreed to abide by the governor's decision. Mr. Morris recommended that Chintamon Row as the head of the

family should get Doodwad, and remarked that the village of Hurreepoor had been resigned to Mahadoo Row which might be considered a counterbalance.

16. Inam sunnuds and general accounts.

The Sangleekur suggested that where inam villages were given over entire the sunnuds should go with them, and that otherwise they should remain with Chintamon Row as the head of the family. He claimed the custody of the accounts also as the elder in whose name most of them were written. Mahadoo Row, on the other hand, claimed them as the person by whom they had been for the most part prepared. Both agreed to abide by the governor's decision. Mr. Morris thought the family records should be made over to Chintamon Row, or if that was not thought advisable, that they should be kept in the political agent's office. Government concurred with him, but directed the point to be settled afterwards in the event of an amicable arrangement not being arrived at.

II. The Sangleekur claimed Rs. 60,000, the unliquidated balance of a lakh of rupees given to him to buy a house.

The justice of the claim was acknowledged, and the Meerujkur agreed to pay the amount if the general balance at the end of the investigation proved against him.

III. The third claim of the Sangleekur related to a division of the paga horses, elephants, and animals of all sorts, together with their caparisons, &c., and the grain in store for their maintenance.

This was much disputed at first, but finally amicably settled.

IV. The next claim was of a more serious nature, being for no less a sum than twenty-nine lakhs of rupees for non-performance of service under the Sangleekur's flag on the part of the Meerujkur during the late Peshwa's time. In consequence of this neglect of duty Chintamon Row asserted he was put to extra expense for which he was not sufficiently remunerated by the revenues of a considerable portion of the Meerujkur's lands that he managed to hold during the period in question.

Mahadoo Row, on the other hand, asserted that he had performed service whenever called on by the Peshwa, and that even had he failed to perform service he was not liable to such a penalty as the forfeiture of all his districts. He also urged that from the very first he was deprived of half his share, and therefore was unable to maintain the usual number of troops.

This claim was pressed with the greatest eagerness by Chintamon Row's vakeel, who declared that his master looked on it as the most important of all his demands. He professed his willingness to abide by the governor's decision on the point.

In reporting on the question Mr. Morris stated that in his opinion much consideration was due to Chintamon Row on account of this claim, but hinted that the chief would willingly forego it if pressed by government and given hopes of being allowed to adopt. He observed that the amount claimed could not possibly be recovered, and that it would be almost equally impossible to establish its correctness or otherwise.

V. The Sangleekur claimed the villages of Yelwuttee, Hollapoor, Madhullee, and Yetunpallee in the Meeruj share of the Luximeshwur talooka.

It appeared that in the division of the jagheer the district in question, which was rated according to the tunkha assessment at Rs. 2,33,406, was thus apportioned—

To Chintamon Row .....Rs. 1,10,033
To Gungadhur Row..... ,, 1,23,453

As this was one of the districts withheld by Chintamon Row on the plea of Gungadhur Row's non-performance of service, no division took place till 1808, when Gungadhur Row, having with the Peshwa's aid got the ascendancy, made a partition founded on the receipts of 1773. Three months after making this division he possessed himself of the villages now claimed, thereby, it was asserted, causing a loss to Chintamon Row of Rs. 10,000 per annum, which would have accrued to him had the division been made agreeably to the tunkha.

Mr. Morris recommended that the deed of settlement be strictly adhered to, the tunkha amount of the several villages

being ascertained, and the deficiency in Chintamu Row's portion being made up by such a transfer of the villages now claimed as would make his share up to Rs. 1,10,033.

VI. The next claim requires little notice, being one for 18 kooruns which had been settled some time before by Mr. Thackeray, a former political agent.

VII. There was no dispute about the 7th claim for the village of Kerewadee which had been assigned to Chintamon Row, but by mistake entered in the sunnud given to Gungadhur Row. The right of the former to the village was fully acknowledged, and he merely required a letter from government confirmatory of it.

VIII. The next claim was abandoned, and requires no further mention; and the succeeding one, for the adjustment

IX. of the accounts up to 1799, had been already settled by the arrangements made under the 1st head of the first claim.

X. XI. The 10th and 11th claims were also abandoned.

XII. The Sangleekur next demanded that the Meerujkur should share the expense of supporting Kakoo Bace, the widow of Gopal Row Putwurdhun. The justice of this demand was acknowledged, and after inquiry into certain particulars it was arranged that Mahadoo Row should pay Rs. 22,478.

This having completed the Sangleekur's claims, those of Mahadoo Row on Chintamon Row were brought forward as under:—

I. That Chintamon Row collected the revenues of the Meeruj share of the surinjam during 1808, and refused to restore them though ordered to do so by the Peshwa.

The sunnud granted by Bajee Row exempting Gungadhur Row from serving under the Sangleekur was not issued till the middle of 1808. Chintamon Row argued that, as having performed service during those six months, he was entitled to draw the revenues, the sum collected being carried to account to meet the claim for unperformed service. Mahadoo Row, on the other hand, urged that the Peshwa's order directing Chintamon Row to refund showed that the latter had no such right as he asserted.

Mr. Morris observed that this claim is too closely connected with the 4th claim brought forward by Chintamon Row to be considered apart from it.

II. Mahadoo Row next complained that Chintamon Row had stopped the allowance of one of his dependents and refused to restore it.

The allowance in question was part of Mahadoo Row's share of the surinjam which he had made over to Scindia for the purpose of military service. The allowance was drawn from one of the Sanglee villages, and as Scindia was indebted to Chintamon Row, the latter took advantage of the opportunity to pay himself by stopping the allowance. As, however, it was acknowledged that this was contrary to the custom of the country, the Sanglee vakeel agreed to pay Rs. 6,656 and to prove that Scindia had drawn the balance of the amount claimed, and this offer was accepted.

III. The Meerujkur's vakeel next asserted that certain customs which had fallen to his master's share in the division of the surinjam had been collected by Chintamon Row as under—

1*st.*—	The customs of the	Meeruj district from 1812 to 1816.
2*nd.*—	Ditto	New Pett at Sanglee.
3*rd.*—	Ditto	inam village of Hurreepoor.

With regard to the 1st point Chintamon Row admitted having made the collections, but asserted that he had only realised Rs. 19,207, whereas Mahadoo Row claimed Rs. 28,862. The latter agreed to take the sum offered, and to submit his proofs regarding the balance to Shreenowas Row Sheristedar for decision within three months ; after the expiration of that period no further agitation of the claim to take place.

2. On inquiring into the 2nd point it appeared that although the whole of the customs of the district belonged to Mahadoo Row, Chintamon Row had on establishing a new market at Sanglee in 1806, in order to attract people to it, exempted them from all import and export duties, and only levied a small duty on cattle. This, it was urged, he was not justified in doing, and Mahadoo Row insisted on his own right to establish and collect duties in Sanglee.

To avoid the disputes likely to be engendered by Mahadoo Row's enforcement of his unquestionable right it was proposed that Chintamon Row should pay him from 1815 (nine years' exemption being granted) the sum of Rs. 600 annually. He was to bind himself to collect no more than at present, and in the event of his failing

to keep to his agreement the annual payment was to cease, and Mahadoo Row was to send his own customs officers to make collections. This proposal was agreed to, but unfortunately in drawing up the engagements a dispute arose about the wording of the documents, and the question was left over for the decision of the governor. Mr. Morris in reporting the matter strongly recommended that the settlement should be made in accordance with the proposed arrangements.

3. The 3rd point in dispute was finally amicably settled. The Meerujkur claimed the customs of Hurreepoor, a small village founded by Govind Hurree in honour of his father, the founder of the family, and given to Brahmins. Chintamon Row asserted that customs had never been levied in this village, and that even if the right existed it would be disgraceful to exercise it. After much vehement discussion, the village, which was one of those claimed by both parties, was made over to Mahadoo Row, who agreed to forego all claims to customs in it.

IV. VI. The 4th and 6th claims were settled amicably, and (V.) the 5th claim, which related to the division of wuttuns and inams, had already been provided for in the arrangements made regarding the 16th article of Chintamon Row's first claim.

VII. In his 7th claim Mahadoo Row demanded half the durbar khurch for 1799, and the amount drawn on the same account from his share of the surinjam during the succeeding nine years, amounting to Rs. 1,900.

The first part of this claim was to be included in the accounts to be rendered according to the first article of Chintamon Row's first claim. With regard to the second part the Sangleckur declared that he had made a reduction on account of these collections in his account of the amount due for non-performance of service by the Meerujkur.

VIII. The demand next brought forward for a share of the money paid by one Jewajee Ramchunder to Chintamon Row, the debt being due to Mahadoo Row as well, was left to be settled by the accounts to be produced in two years as abovementioned.

IX. The 9th claim settled by Chintamon Row agreeing to pay Rs. 25,000 and the 10th (X.) by his promise to pay Rs. 6,519.

The next five claims (XI. to XV.) also were either withdrawn or immediately adjusted. Mahadoo Row next (XVI.) claimed a sum of 15 lakhs said to be due for revenue collected from his districts by Chintamon Row, according to a settlement made in 1807. This was intended as a counterpoise to the Sangleekur's 4th claim, and Mr. Morris remarks that more was due to Mahadoo Row for the districts forcibly withheld by Chintamon Row than the latter seemed disposed to admit.

XVII to XIX. The next three claims require no particular notice.

XX. In his 20th claim Mahadoo Row demanded a share of the outstanding balances due at the close of 1799, and it was arranged that on the production of the accounts in two years all such balances shown should be divided, Chintamon Row receiving 55 and the heirs of Gungadhur Row 45 per cent.

XXI. The list then closed with the production of one more claim, which, however, had been disposed of.

Mr. Morris appended a statement to this list showing that, in the event of both parties proving their claims, a balance of Rs. 6,432 would remain due to Chintamon Row. It was impossible, however, to say what was due pending the production of the accounts and the award of the governor on the reserved points submitted for his decision. A copy of Mr. Morris's report was immediately forwarded to the political agent at Dharwar, with instructions that he was to "consider it not only as a preliminary inquiry, but a settlement so far as the admissions and concessions of the different parties through their accredited agents are concerned;" and further that in proceeding to settle the details of these old disputes he was to "admit no deviation from the general rules and principles agreed to by the vakeels as the bases upon which the details of this settlement were to be hereafter conducted." No opinion was given on the points submitted for the decision of the governor, except that noted above relating to the 16th article of the Sangleekur's first claim.

At the expiration of the two years fixed for the production of the accounts the political agent reported that the accounts were not forthcoming, and that Mahadoo Row pleaded inability to produce

them on the ground of their having been destroyed—a plea which was shown to be manifestly false. In spite of the conciliatory and liberal conduct of Chintamon Row and the warnings of the authorities as to the consequences of his contumacy, Mahadoo Row continued obstinate. Seventeen of his villages near Dharwar, yielding about Rs. 25,000 per annum, were then attached in the hope of bringing him to reason. The political agent Mr. Nisbet, and, on his departure, Mr. G. W. Anderson, made an *ex-parte* investigation into the case, and on the 20th June 1832 forwarded a statement to Mahadoo Row as follows, allowing him to the 1st January 1833 to produce his accounts, and in default thereof ordering him to pay the sum shown to be due to the Sangleekur:—

	Rs-	a.	r.
Amount decided to be due to Chintamon Row by Mahadoo Row.	4,31,979	12	81
Deduct—Amount due by Chintamon Row to Mahadoo Row.....	1,35,684	12	68
Balance due to Chintamon Row..	2,96,295	0	13
Chintamon Row in his 4th claim claimed the amount of service from Mahadoo Row and also the revenues collected by the latter from his mahals; and Mahadoo Row in his 16th claim claimed a certain amount from the former, and in claims 7, 7, 19, and 20 Mahadoo Row shows that Chintamon Row collected the revenue of his mahals, which item is included in claim 16. Mr. Nisbet decided that because Mahadoo Row did not produce his accounts he should forfeit to Chintamon Row the sum of.....	3,53,002	0	0
Chintamon Row in his 5th claim claims the village of Yelwuttee and 3 others of Luxmeshwur purgunna, and because Mahadoo Row did not produce the accounts of these villages Mr. Nisbet decided that he should restore the said 4 villages and the collections amounting to	1,25,060	12	81
Total ....Rs.	7,74,357	12	94

It was at the same time decided by Mr. Anderson that the village of Doodwar should be assigned to Chintamon Row, and that he should make over to Mahadoo Row villages yielding annually Rs. 4,280, so as to give that chief altogether Rs. 6,232, the half of the aggregate revenue of the family inams.

In the account of the Meeruj chiefs which succeeds a more minute narration will be given of the various steps Mahadoo Row took with reference to his dispute. It is sufficient to state here that as he persisted in withholding the accounts, notwithstanding warnings and frequently renewed periods of grace, the government confirmed the settlement reported by Mr. G. W. Anderson, requesting that gentleman, however, to use his good offices to induce Chintamon Row to waive his claim to the sum of Rupees 1,59,679-0-87 awarded to him in consideration of his 4th claim. was and Mahadoo Row's whole jagheer was sequestrated to pay off the debt.

By 1844 Chintamon Row received in this way the sum of Rs. 4,44,624. In that year Mr. H. L. Anderson forwarded to government an elaborate report reviewing the whole case and calling particular attention to two items of Mr. Nisbet's award. The first of these was the sum of Rs. 1,59,679, which it was supposed all along that Chintamon Row would waive his claim to, and the payment of which, Mr. Anderson contended, it was never intended seriously to enforce The second was an item of Rs. 1,93,322 awarded in consideration of collections forcibly made by Gungadhur Row from Chintamon Row's share of the surinjam. Against this item Mr. Anderson advanced the objections that in the first place the claim had not been made before Mr. Morris, though in the investigation before that gentleman the Sanglee vakeel stated he had produced all the claims his master had to make, and was thereby estopped from bringing forward any fresh ones, and in the second place that, independently of the first objection, when Mahadoo Row in his 1st claim demanded Rs. 1,70,000 as the amount of collections forcibly made by Chintamon Row, the latter admitted having thus realised Rs. 1,50,000, which amount it was urged should have been placed to Mahadoo Row's credit in the account between the two chiefs.

On his report being laid before government the first item was summarily struck out and deducted from the balance due to Chintamon Row, and the Governor in Council came to the conclusion that from the sum of Rs. 1,93,322, awarded to the Sangleekur for forcible collections made by the Meerujkur from his surinjam, should be deducted the amount of Rs. 1,50,000 which Chintamon Row admitted he had forcibly realised from Gungadhur Row's territory. The government subsequently reconsidered its decision on the second point, on the ground that as the settlement was a sort of compromise, a readjustment of one settled item would necessitate a reopening of the whole case. The Court of Directors, however, in 1846 confirmed the first decision, and remarked that as the balance due to Chintamon Row had been reduced by the disallowal of the first item referred to above, and by payments to Rs. 1,45,000, the reduction from the second item of Rs 1,50,000 would actually show a balance due to Mahadoo Row. This the Court did not insist on, but directed that no further payment should be made to Chintamon Row and that "the transaction should be considered as closed." The case, however, was not destined to come to so speedy a conclusion. The Court of Directors, on a further representation being made to them, agreed to the view taken by Mr. Anderson and the Bombay government, and allowed the lakh and a half to stand on the ground that the amount, though undoubtedly collected "by Chintamon Row from Mahadoo Row's jagheer, was collected at a time when Mahadoo Row was under obligation to render military service to Chintamon Row which he did not fulfil."

Though this large item was not struck out of the account, Mr. Anderson in 1848 made a minute inquiry into the amount of the balance due from the Meerujkur to the Sangleekur which enabled him to reduce it materially. In the first place it had been agreed on before Mr. Nisbet that Chintamon Row should pay to Mahadoo Row a sum of Rs. 600 per annum as compensation for the loss occasioned by the abolition of duties at Sanglee, and the amount was paid regularly till 1837 when transit duties were suspended. It was contended, however, by the one side and admitted by the other that the suspension of transit duties would not affect a claim

for compensation for the abolition of import and export duties, and therefore Rs. 6,600, being compensation for 11 years at Rs. 600 per annum, were deducted from the amount due by the Meerujkur. Another sum of Rs. 13,335 was then deducted, being the amount less credited by Chintamon Row on account of the Rs. 4,280 he was bound to pay in lieu of the share of Doodwar, and Rs. 932-1-9 were subtracted on account of certain huks (belonging to the Meerujkur but held by the Sangleekur) pending the final settlement of the disputes not having been collected and credited to the former. A similar deduction of Rs. 525-15 was made on account of some inam land given by Chintamon Row subsequently to Mr. Nisbet's decision, and the considerable sum of Rs. 20,891-14-8 was subtracted on account of the difference of value between the government rupees in which the payments were made and the Hookeree currency in which the debt was incurred. The sum of the deductions thus made reduced the amount due by the Meerujkur to Rs. 49,599-4-5.

See Mahadoo Row's claim III. head 2.

In the course of this investigation an objection was raised by Mahadoo Row's vakeel, which was held by government to be reasonable. It has before been stated that the Sangleekur was directed to make over villages of the annual value of Rs. 4,280 in lieu of the Meerujkur's share of Doodwar. Mahadoo Row, however, having the fear of possible resumption before his eyes, declined to receive surinjam villages in lieu of his share of an inam possession. He also declined receiving a mere money payment, as that, he considered, would put him in an inferior position. At last it was arranged that Chintamon Row should retain entire possession of Doodwar, and in lieu thereof transfer to Mahadoo Row the three small villages of Tunnoo, Erundole, and Hurreepoor, besides making to him a direct yearly cash payment of Rs. 5,000, and sharing with him the proceeds of the Nadgoundee wuttun, and in April 1850 the political agent had the satisfaction of forwarding to the government letters from the Sangleekur and Luximon Row Anna Sahib (third son of Mahadoo Row and manager of his estate)

announcing that all disputes between them had been amicably arranged.*

The recital of the facts of this important dispute has necessarily brought the narrative down to a somewhat late date. It now remains to resume the history from the point where the digression took place.

Chintamon Row's wish for an heir was gratified by the birth of a son, Moreshwur Row, in November 1833, but his hopes were blighted by the death of the child in the following May. The force of the above, however, was lessened by the concession of the long-wished for boon, the Court of Directors having in 1834, as a special mark of favour for the Sangleekur's loyalty and excellent government,† sanctioned the adoption of a son by the widow of the deceased Gunput Row. The chief was informed that it would be necessary for him to pay nuzzerana; but while expressing much gratitude for the favour conferred on him, he evaded all allusion to this subject, and did not escape the notice of the authorities, who recorded a remark, the effect that the validity of the sanction to the succession of the adopted son would depend upon the payment of the nuzzerana. The boy in question, however, was predestined to be the heir of his grandfather, as a son named Dhoondee Row was born to the latter in 1838, who escaped the fate of his brothers and still survives.

After the departure of Mr. Elphinstone from Bombay Chintamon Row's [illegible] altered considerably for the better, and in a captious and insolent [illegible] Mr. G. W. Anderson, writing in 1832, observed the change and attributed it to the respect and attention with which the Sangleekur found himself treated by the British government. In 1830 when disturbances arose in Kittoor prompt and energetic co-operation was given by Appa Sahib's officials in the neighbour-

* The family records, however, were not given up by Mahadoo Row, and they are presumed to be now in the possession of his son Luximon Row Anna Sahib.

† When the sanction was conveyed to Appa Sahib his wife was again *enceinte*, and the political agent contemplated the possibility of a natural heir being born to the chief, "an event," he remarked in his letter to government, "that would supersede this adoption."

hood, and afterwards when Suttee was formally abolished. Chintamon Row, though he protested against the enactment, exerted himself loyally to stop the practice in his territories. In 1844 he dismissed from office his relative the mamlutdar of Sirhuttee, who had been guilty of grave misconduct in opposing the magistrate of Dharwar when the latter was in the execution of his duty. But his loyalty to the government was still more strongly displayed on the occasion of the Kolapore disturbances in 1844 when he rendered such cordial assistance that, as Mr. H. L. Anderson remarked, "his services can only be faintly represented by the record of government."

It was in consideration of these services that Yelwuttee and Hollapoor were restored to the Sanglee chief. It will be remembered that these villages formed part of the subject of his 5th claim against Mahadoo Row of Meeruj. It was decided that he was entitled to the four villages claimed, but it so happened that in the subdivision of the Meeruj estate the two villages above named fell to the share of Gopal Row, the fourth son of Gungadhur Row. On his death without heirs his estate lapsed to government, and was incorporated in the collectorate of Dharwar. The collector, on examining the records of the estate, found that Yelwuttee and Hollapoor belonged to it, and accordingly claimed them. They were then after inquiry resumed in 1844, but it was felt that the act was not a very liberal or politic one. The government at first thought of restoring them as a "zat surinjam" for life to Chintamon Row to mark their approbation of his conduct, but on further consideration restored them to him without any qualifications. A further token of the high esteem in which his character and service were held was afforded by the presentation to the Sanglee chief of a valuable sword sent out by the Court of Directors, "in testimony of their respect for his high character, and in acknowledgement of his unswerving fidelity and attachment to the British government." The sword was presented with great ceremony, in presence of the Belgaum brigade, to Chintamon Row, who was much gratified by the attention.

There was one point, however, on which Sangleekur to the day of his death believed himself to be wronged by the government.

He persistently claimed the reversion of all the estates in the Putwurdhun family in default of natural heirs, and when Gopal Row's estate lapsed, he, in 1843, formally asserted his right to it, and complained that the treaty of 1819 had been forcibly exacted from him. Mr. Townsend, in reporting on the claim, argued that it was barred by the terms of the agreement above given which Chintamon Row had to sign when General Pritzler's force was moved against him, and the government accordingly informed the chief that they could only recognise the claims secured by the treaty of 1819. Notwithstanding this reply Appa Sahib four years after again revived his claim.

Mr. H. L. Anderson had on this occasion to report on the matter. He observed that the Sangleekur was under the impression that the agreement of 1819 had no legal existence, the document having been, he alleged, returned to him by Sir John Malcolm, though there were no records to show whether it really was returned, and if so, on what grounds.* Mr. Anderson, however, argued that, even independently of the agreement in question, the chief's claim was groundless, as the separation of the various branches of the family had been recognised by government, and, even under the Peshwa, the Meeruj branch had been expressly exempted from feudal allegiance to Sanglee. Mr. Anderson, while strongly arguing against these pretensions, begged that Chintamon Row might be dealt with tenderly in replying to them, as the old chief had brooded over the subject of these claims till they had become a part of his nature. It was necessary, however, to intimate distinctly to the chief that his claims could never be recognised, and this the government did, expressing at the same time their regret at his persistence.

On the 15th July 1851 Chintamon Row, who had for some time been in an imbecile state, died full of years and honours. To the last he had a somewhat overweening sense of his own dignity and importance, and kept up a state beyond his means, but his faults

* The document had been returned, as previously mentioned, in accordance with the instructions contained in a letter from Mr. Secretary Norris to the agent for sirdars in the Deccan, No. 1755, dated 3rd December 1830.

were for the most part those of a noble nature, and he inspired respect in all with whom he had to deal. His "great superiority, morally and intellectually, to all the other sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country" was generally acknowledged, and his frankness of manner and intelligence struck all who were brought into contact with him. He was a liberal landlord, and always showed himself solicitous to secure the comfort of his subjects, with which view he constructed numerous tanks, wells, and other works of irrigation. He also took great interest in horticulture, and prided himself much on the beauty of his gardens and the number of exotic plants he had introduced into the country. Though an active ruler, however, in other respects he was by no means a good financial administrator, and allowed his karbharees to settle his monetary affairs much as they pleased—a trust which they abused for their own advantage, as will be shown hereafter. He prided himself especially as being a soldier, but he was in later years a most bigoted conserver of all Hindoo prejudices.

An anecdote of Chintamon Row may here be introduced which is given by Sir John Malcolm as follows:—

"The character of the encouragements given by this chief to his subjects may be judged by the mode in which he is stated to have formerly granted a cowl or protection to the town of Hooblee. He took during the Hoolee feast a blank sheet of paper, and having dipped his hand into the red liquid used at that festival he made its impression at the top of the cowl, desiring the merchants who had petitioned for an exemption from certain duties to write what they pleased under a signature which must be held sacred by him and his heirs as long as they were true Hindoos."

Two years before his death the Sanglee chief submitted to the political authorities a memorandum specifying his wishes as to the arrangements to be made after his decease. He stated it to be his desire that his adoptive grandson Venayek Row Bhow Sahib should have an allowance of Rs. 21,000 from the estate, in addition to certain allowances (amounting to about Rs. 3,000 per annum) which had been enjoyed by his adoptive father, and should, in default of heirs, succeed his (Chintamon Row's)

son Dhondee Row Tattia Sahib. He further proposed that during the minority of the latter the estate should be managed by his nephew Hurryhur Narrayen Lagoo, and Konehere * Row Bappoo Shapoorkur. In forwarding this representation to government, Mr. Reeves, the then political agent, first mooted the question whether Venayek Row should not be considered the legitimate heir of Appa Sahib, being the duly adopted son of the latter's eldest son. He then proceeded to object to the managers nominated by the chief on the ground that they were creditors of the state, and concluded by suggesting that, in the event of Bhow Sahib not being considered his adoptive grandfather's heir, his allowance should be in cash and not in land. The pretensions of Venayek Row to succeed his adoptive grandfather were summarily rejected (a decision subsequently approved by the Court of Directors), but the government for the most part endorsed Mr. Reeves's views, and declared its intention of managing the estate through the political agent in the event of Chintamon Row's death. On this resolution being communicated to the latter he remonstrated strongly, but received a reply pointing out that the proposed measure was for his own interests, as minors were neglected and injured in the absence of due supervision. He was informed, moreover, that if he still wished to appoint managers he must satisfactorily prove their ability or consent to government exercising efficient control.

On the death of the old chief, Mr. Reeves despatched his native agent at once to take charge of the Sanglee state, and recommended a scheme of administration, the chief features of which were the appointment of a respectable government servant as karbharee, and the removal of the mamlutdars of the several districts, their places being supplied by others not creditors

---

* This man, who has played a very important part in the politics of the Southern Maratha Country, was the son of Annajee Nursiw, a deshpanday in the Padshapoor talooka, who by his abilities raised himself from an inferior position to be one of the most influential men in the Carnatic. He was appointed karbharee of Sanglee in 1826, and on his death in 1843 was succeeded in his office by his son, who for his services during the disturbances in 1844-45 was created a second class Sirdar.

of the estate. Mr. Reeves further dwelt on the necessity for great economy, the debts of the late chief being calculated at fifteen lakhs of rupees. Of this sum the amount due to Bappoo Sahib was calculated at about two and a quarter lakhs, and that to Hurryhur Lagoo at a lakh of rupees. The realisable revenue of the state was computed at Rs. 4,46,274, but the actual receipts were stated to amount only to Rs. 3,00,000.

In the meantime the two men nominated as managers by Chintamon Row, and one Mahadajee Sudashiv Baput, also a creditor, used every effort to induce the government to allow the late chief's wishes to be carried into effect. Konchere Row Bappoo addressed several letters to the governor, and wrote others in the name of the young chief and his mother to the same purport. On a reference being made to Mr. Reeves he pointed out that all the letters really proceeded from the trio above named, who had lent large sums to Chintamon Row, and had doubtless reimbursed themselves already to a considerable extent by taking advantage of the "notorious aversion of the late old chief to accounts," especially as they had had "the control of his affairs." He argued that it was absurd to suppose that any good could come of the continued connexion of these men with the Sanglee estate, the welfare of which he considered depended on being divorced from them.

While the matter was under the consideration of government Mr. Reeves was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, who took a different view of the question. The latter gentleman argued strongly against his predecessor's views, on the ground that the substitution of government native agency in lieu of the old servants of the Sanglee estate would complicate matters, and increase the feeling of irritation already occasioned by the assumption of power by the agent whom Mr. Reeves had despatched to take charge. He most unaccountably under-estimated the amount due to Konchere Row Bappoo and Hurryhur Lagoo, and did not consider that the fact of their being creditors of the estate was any reason why their experience and intimate acquaintance with its affairs should not be made use of, and therefore proposed entrusting the

administration of Sanglee to a board composed of these two men and a government servant of the name of Babajee Vittul, generally known as Baba Shastree. To ensure the board being completely under the eye of the political agent it was suggested that the "seat of Sanglee government" should be removed to Shapoor, in which place it was proposed also that the young chief and the sons of Venayek Row should reside for the prosecution of their education. Mr. Inverarity also reported that the debts of the estate only amounted to Rs. 8,36,439, for the liquidation of which Rs. 75,000 per annum would be available.

In March 1852 the government approved of the new scheme, which was accordingly carried into effect. Before very long it was reported a failure. The government nominee did not get on well with the Sanglee karbharees, and, in 1854, brought several charges of malversation against his colleague Bappoo Sahib. These were inquired into by Mr. Bell, who reported that there existed no solid grounds for them, and considered that Baba Shastree showed want of tact and temper, and was too much wedded to a rigid adherence to the forms of our regulations. Baba Shastree then tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he was replaced by Hummunt Row Soobajee, mamlutdar of Budamee.

About this period a discovery was made which reflected considerable discredit on those who had had the management of the Sanglee affairs previously to Chintamon Row's decease. In 1837 government had resolved on abolishing transit duties throughout the country, and had caused inquiries to be made with a view to awarding compensation to those who suffered by the change. The Sanglee accounts relating to this subject were accordingly laid before Mr. Townsend, and it was decided in 1843 that the sum of Rs. 6,211-1-11 should be paid annually as compensation to the Sanglee chief, being two-thirds of the amount said to have been realised by him on account of transit duties, pending a more complete inquiry into his claims. This more complete inquiry was undertaken by Mr. Chapman, who conclusively proved to the satisfaction of government that the statements which had been

produced before Mr. Townsend were fraudulent, and that those produced before himself, as the accounts on which the original statements were founded, were forgeries, in consequence of which an over-payment of Rs. 76,821-8-5 had been made by government. Mr. Chapman considered Bapoo Shapoorkur to be the principal culprit in this case. It is but justice, however, to Bappoo Sahib to add that the then political agent Mr. Bell, and his successor Mr. Seton Karr, both considered the evidence against him insufficient to prove his complicity in frauds which had been committed at a time when his father, and not he, held the office of karbharee.

The Court of Directors, however, were by no means satisfied with Bappoo Sahib's conduct, and strongly recommended to the Bombay government that he should be removed from the board of administration, and a few months afterwards—having in the meantime received Mr. Down's report concerning the investigation made by himself and Mr. Bell—they remarked that, though the charges brought against Bappoo Sahib by Baba Shastree had failed, yet there was proof from other quarters of his untrustworthiness, and commented on the unsatisfactory state of the Sanglee accounts, dwelling on the small amount paid in discharge of the debts, and the unauthorised expenditure incurred by the karbharees. The Court concluded by referring to the opinion they had previously expressed, and declared that no good result could be expected from an administration of which Bappoo Shapoorkur was an influential member. An order for the removal of the karbharee was accordingly given to Mr. Seton Karr in June 1857—just after the beginning of the fearful outbreak that rendered that year so memorable—and caused that gentleman considerable embarrassment, as Bappoo Sahib, at a time when all aid was precious, was using his great influence on the side of loyalty and was rendering the most valuable assistance. It was considered impolitic to remove him at such a juncture, and as Hurrechur Dada died at this time, and Hunmunt Soobajee was dismissed at Mr. Seton Karr's recommendation as utterly incompetent, the Shapoorkur was left in sole charge of Sanglee. It was indeed recommended by the political agent and ordered by the government that two com-

petent officials from British territory, one of whom was to be a good accountant, should be appointed in the room of the dismissed and deceased karbharees. The stirring events which occurred at the time, however, left to the authorities little leisure to make the requisite inquiries and arrangements, and the order consequently was left in abeyance.

Throughout the whole period of the mutinies Bappoo Sahib behaved with the most distinguished loyalty. He used his great influence over the young chief to counteract the schemes of some who wished to gain the countenance of Chintamon Row's son to their traitorous intrigues. When it was considered advisable to place European troops in Meeruj during the monsoon, and the chief of that place objected on religious grounds to the occupation of his fort by Europeans, the Shapoorkur relieved the authorities from some perplexity by offering the fort of Sanglee for the occupation of the soldiery, for whose comfort he made every provision. Sanglee was disarmed quietly, and sixty-one guns and 108 jingalls were sent into Belgaum, two guns only being retained for salutes. So marked were the karbharee's services that he as well as the chief received the thanks of government in open durbar, and Bappoo Sahib afterwards received more substantial tokens of approval.

At the close of 1858 a despatch was received from the Secretary of State for India in which the postponement of Bappoo Sahib's removal was assented to, not without hesitation, and with the remark that the whole of the proceedings must be regarded as a very unsatisfactory illustration of what Mr. Reeves called "the extraordinary ascendency" obtained by Bappoo Sahib "over some political officers in the Southern Maratha Country." A hope, however, was expressed that the new appointments which had been sanctioned had been such as would be an effectual check on the Shapoorkur's "hitherto uncontrolled power in the administration." Previously to the receipt of this despatch Captain Schneider, then in charge of the agency, after reference to various collectors, had recommended two mamlutdars—one of them a Purbhoo by caste—of the names of Balkrishna Mulhar and

Ramchunder Succaram, who were accordingly appointed. The news of these appointments was received with much indignation at Sanglee. The chief immediately sent in a letter complaining of the arrangements made, on the grounds—*firstly*, that they were uncalled for, as he was now of sufficiently mature age to assume the charge of his estate; and *secondly*, that, being calculated to lower Bappoo Sahib in public estimation, they were inconsistent with the expressions of entire confidence in that sirdar contained in the political secretary's letter to his address thanking him for his services. Mr. Lockett too, the assistant political agent, added his protest againt the new appointments, on the score of the caste of Ramchunder Succaram, which he considered would expose him to much petty insult and opposition, and also objecting to the time chosen for imposing a check on Bappoo Sahib, just after he had shown such devoted loyalty. At the same time the latter voluntarily tendered his resignation, in which he promised to refrain for the future from interference, directly or indirectly, with the affairs of Sanglee.

As, in forwarding this document to government, the question was raised formally of Dhondee Row's accession to the gadee of Sanglee, it will be well before proceeding with the narration to mention the circumstances connected with the young chief's training and education. It will be remembered that Mr. Inverarity recommended that he should be kept at Shapoor so as to be under the immediate superintendence of the political agent. This arrangement was adhered to for some time, but Tattia Sahib ere very long managed, under various pretences, to reside almost entirely at Sanglee, and he appears to have been left a good deal to the karbharees, who made use of him to further their own intrigues. It was soon discovered that he was idle, weak, and fond of low company. Repeated remonstrances drew forth promises which were never kept. After passing his word of honour to give up his evil companions he was found in secret correspondence with them, and so great was their influence over him that at one time Mr. Seton Karr seriously proposed depriving him of the succession to the Sanglee estate and installing Venayek Row in his room.

petent officials from British territory, one of whom was to be a good accountant, should be appointed in the room of the dismissed and deceased karbharees. The stirring events which occurred at the time, however, left to the authorities little leisure to make the requisite inquiries and arrangements, and the order consequently was left in abeyance.

Throughout the whole period of the mutinies Bappoo Sahib behaved with the most distinguished loyalty. He used his great influence over the young chief to counteract the schemes of some who wished to gain the countenance of Chintamon Row's son to their traitorous intrigues. When it was considered advisable to place European troops in Meerut during the monsoon, and the chief of that place objected on religious grounds to the occupation of his fort by Europeans, the Shapoorkur relieved the authorities from some perplexity by offering the fort of Sanglee for the occupation of the soldiery, for whose comfort he made every provision. Sanglee was disarmed quietly, and sixty-one guns and 108 jingalls were sent into Belgaum, two guns only being retained for salutes. So marked were the karbharee's services that he as well as the chief received the thanks of government in open durbar, and Bappoo Sahib afterwards received more substantial tokens of approval.

At the close of 1858 a despatch was received from the Secretary of State for India in which the postponement of Bappoo Sahib's removal was assented to, not without hesitation, and with the remark that the whole of the proceedings must be regarded as a very unsatisfactory illustration of what Mr. Reeves called "the extraordinary ascendency" obtained by Bappoo Sahib "over some political officers in the Southern Maratha Country." A hope, however, was expressed that the new appointments which had been sanctioned had been such as would be an effectual check on the Shapoorkur's "hitherto uncontrolled power in the administration." Previously to the receipt of this despatch Captain Schneider, then in charge of the agency, after reference to various collectors, had recommended two mamlutdars—one of them a Purbhoo by caste—of the names of Balkrishna Mulhar and

Ramchunder Succaram, who were accordingly appointed. The news of these appointments was received with much indignation at Sanglee. The chief immediately sent in a letter complaining of the arrangements made, on the grounds—*firstly*, that they were uncalled for, as he was now of sufficiently mature age to assume the charge of his estate; and *secondly*, that, being calculated to lower Bappoo Sahib in public estimation, they were inconsistent with the expressions of entire confidence in that sirdar contained in the political secretary's letter to his address thanking him for his services. Mr. Lockett too, the assistant political agent, added his protest againt the new appointments, on the score of the caste of Ramchunder Succaram, which he considered would expose him to much petty insult and opposition, and also objecting to the time chosen for imposing a check on Bappoo Sahib, just after he had shown such devoted loyalty. At the same time the latter voluntarily tendered his resignation, in which he promised to refrain for the future from interference, directly or indirectly, with the affairs of Sanglee.

As, in forwarding this document to government, the question was raised formally of Dhondee Row's accession to the gadee of Sanglee, it will be well before proceeding with the narration to mention the circumstances connected with the young chief's training and education. It will be remembered that Mr. Inverarity recommended that he should be kept at Shapoor so as to be under the immediate superintendence of the political agent. This arrangement was adhered to for some time, but Tattia Sahib ere very long managed, under various pretences, to reside almost entirely at Sanglee, and he appears to have been left a good deal to the karbharees, who made use of him to further their own intrigues. It was soon discovered that he was idle, weak, and fond of low company. Repeated remonstrances drew forth promises which were never kept. After passing his word of honour to give up his evil companions he was found in secret correspondence with them, and so great was their influence over him that at one time Mr. Seton Karr seriously proposed depriving him of the succession to the Sanglee estate and installing Venayek Row in his room.

This proposal was disapproved of by the authorities, who directed the banishment from the Southern Maratha Country of those who exercised such a baneful influence over Tattia Sahib, and warned him at the same time that it would depend on his own conduct when he should receive charge of his estate. These measures, and the appointment of a tutor nominated by the director of public instruction, were productive of some good effects, but the chief's character on the whole was by no means such as might have been wished. Mr. Lockett in the beginning of 1859 remarked of him that he was certainly active and manly, but that he was totally indifferent to the interests of his ryots, and so wanting in strength of character as to be likely to be led for good or evil as circumstances might direct. It was considered that his disqualifications arose as much from apathy and indifference as from positive want of ability.

In answer to an elaborate report of Mr. Lockett's, forwarded by Brigadier General Jacob, commissioner in the Southern Maratha Country, government on the 30th May 1859 passed a resolution to the effect that on the attainment of his majority in the following July, Tattia Sahib should be invested with the management of his estate. To guard, however, against the interests of the late chief's creditors being sacrificed, it was arranged that the purgunna of Sirhuttee, which is situated in the Dharwar collectorate, should be placed under the new karbharee Ramchunder Succaram, and its revenues, estimated at Rs. 70,000, appropriated for the liquidation of the debts of the estates. The other new karbharee was directed to be retained for one year exclusively for the purpose of examining, under the supervision of the political agent or his assistant, the accounts of the administration during the young chief's minority. The Governor in Council was decidedly of opinion that Bappoo Sahib's resignation should be accepted, and declined to give the guarantee that sirdar requested for his inam in the Sanglee estate. With reference to some stipulations he desired to make he was to be plainly informed that the karbhareeship was not a wuttun of his, and it was observed that as he had been liberally rewarded for his services during the mutiny, no claim grounded

on those services could be regarded as offering any bar to the adoption of any measures deemed necessary for the benefit of the Sanglee surinjam.

The resolution further referred to the renewal of his pretensions by Venayek Row, and observed that Tattia Sahib had been "recognised as heir to the estate in accordance with the late chief's expressed wishes, and in accordance with the feelings of all the late chief's subjects, and as the measure which justice and good policy suggested. Moreover," it was remarked, "any claim founded on Hindoo law in Bhow Sahib's favour is disposed of by the non-payment of nuzzerana" by Chintamon Row. It was, however, considered just that Bhow Sahib's "title to the provision made for him by his adoptive grandfather should be guaranteed to him and his lineal descendants by the British government." This guarantee and the other arrangements made in the resolution were subsequently approved by the Secretary of State for India.

Some fifteen days before the date of this resolution the government had gone into and expressed their opinion on the subject of the Sanglee debts, which had been carefully inquired into and reported on by Captain Schneider. This officer calculated the amount remaining due by the state at about Rs. 3,50,000, but in the Secretary's letter various modifications were made which affected the amount materially. For instance it was directed that interest should never be allowed at a higher rate than 6 per cent; some claims were struck out with reference to the proclamation of June 1847, declaring that a jagheerdar could not burden his estate with debt beyond his own lifetime; and other claims again brought forward by officials of the state were left in abeyance pending the production and examination of accounts. The letter concluded by noticing favourably the care with which Captain Schneider had completed his laborious investigation.

In accordance with the orders of government, Captain G. S. A. Anderson, the assistant political agent, on the 12th July, formally placed Tattia Sahib in charge of his estate. The young

chief expressed his firm intention of performing the duties of his station in such a manner as to merit the approbation of government, and promised to aid in every way the inquiry which was to be made into the accounts of the administration. This inquiry was at once set on foot by the karbharee Balkristna Mulhar, under Captain Anderson's supervision, and at first appeared to be progressing smoothly enough, but it was soon found that Bappoo Sahib was bent on throwing every obstacle in the way. He himself remained at Shapoor, but his son proceeded to Sanglee, and partly by intrigue and partly by intimidation prevented persons from coming forward to give information to the karbharee concerning the accounts. To such a length was this carried that it became necessary to advise the chief to remove this man and two others from Sanglee. A considerable change had to be made too in the official *personnel* of the state, as it was found that several of the officials were relations or creatures of Bappoo Sahib's and entirely under his influence. The chief himself was not for some time able to emancipate himself from the control of the late karbharee, and as the latter was mamlutdar of one district, and the other mamlutdars were either relations of his or members of the Lagoo family, which was almost equally interested in thwarting the inquiry, the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the requisite papers, some of which indeed were never produced. The accounts instead of being recorded in the books had been kept on detached pieces of paper, and prior to Chintamon Row's decease none of the district accounts had been submitted for audit for periods varying from three to thirty years. The board of administration had, in spite of constant injunction, neglected one of the chief duties confided to them—that of working up the accounts in arrears, and this duty had to be performed by the officers conducting the investigation. Again, at the late chief's death there were upwards of 15 lakhs of unadjusted advances and outstanding balances into which no inquiry had been made. Under these circumstances it was manifestly impossible to conclude the investigation in a year as had been intended, and it was not till August 1862 that Major G. S. Anderson was able to submit a detailed reported on the claims of the various creditors of the Sanglee state, with the excep-

tion of Bappoo Sahib and the heir of Hurryhur Lagoo, whose cases were reported on separately in April 1863.

The result of this elaborate investigation showed that the debts of the Sanglee state at Chintamon Row's death amounted really to about 4½ lakhs of rupees, of which upwards of 4 lakhs had been paid off. Numerous claims that had been included in the original estimate were found to be wholly or partly fictitious, and Bappoo Sahib and Hurryhur Lagoo's family, who had previously been considered creditors, were clearly proved not only to have received their dues, but to be debtors to a large amount. The conduct of the two state karbharees was shown to have been most reprehensible. Not only did they neglect their duty, but they were guilty of culpable mismanagement, and what bore a very close resemblance to criminal misappropriation. Unauthorised cesses were levied, apparently for their benefit, from the ryots, and embezzlement was all but universal. An idea of what the state lost by mismanagement may be gathered from the fact that in the three years during which the Sirhuttee mahal was under the direct management of the political department its revenues increased by upwards of Rs. 27,000, and this sum by no means represented the actual loss caused by the former corrupt system, as it was found that much of the land had been let out at nominal rates. It was demonstrated that the first government nominee of the board of administration had honestly tried to effect reforms and to put a stop to the malpractices so rife in the state, but that he was unable to cope with his unscrupulous colleagues. His successor Hunmunt Row Soobajee did not come out of the investigation so satisfactorily, as he was proved to have played into the hands of the two karbharees and to have connived at, if he did not actually share in, many suspicious transactions. In the same reports also, in connection with the claims of some of the creditors, the question was referred whether "tainats" granted by the late chief should have been continued after his demise.

On the receipt of these reports government, in November 1863, passed a resolution which commenced by complimenting Major

Anderson on "the resolute industry and intelligence with which he had investigated these complicated accounts." With regard to the question of the "tainats" it was ruled that they should have ceased at Chintamon Row's death, and the question of their future continuance was left to the discretion of the young chief. Bappoo Sahib's case was then gone into very fully. The peculiar position of his father under a chief of the generous and lavish character of the late Sangleekur was dwelt on, and the inference drawn that Chintamon Row really owed large sums to Anna Shapoorkur, but that hardly a claim of the latter could have been produced in a form to sustain British scrutiny. It was pointed out that Bappoo Sahib had to contend with this difficulty, and the opinion was expressed that "although if certain single acts be taken they may not be regarded as justifiable according to European ideas, yet on a broad view of the transactions between the late chief and the Shapoor family substantial justice will best be consulted by declaring the claims of the latter to be liquidated and by not exacting any refund." The same course was followed with respect to the claims of the heirs of Hurryhur Row Lagoo, "who was a mere creature of Anna Shapoorkur."

It was then directed that the Sirhuttee mahal should be released from attachment, and that from its revenues in deposit should be recovered the sum of Rs. 76,821, due to the British government, as before mentioned, on account of the frauds in connection with the compensation for the abolition of transit duties. Of the remainder a lakh was to be invested, at Tattia Sahib's request, in the 5 per cent. loan, and the balance handed over to him. The resolution concluded by expressing the opinion of the Governor in Council that the young chief had great reason for gratitude on finding himself at the age of 26 in possession of a splendid estate free from debt, and with a balance in his treasury.

In the meantime Tattia Sahib had commenced his career as a ruler under not very favourable circumstances. He fell again under the influence of a man named Nana Bendree, one of those who had been banished from Sanglee as above mentioned, but who had returned to be received into still greater favour. He

was also so much afraid of Bappoo Sahib as to be a mere puppet in his hands. He appears to have had no particular liking for him, but he naturally had unbounded faith in his powers. He was imbued with the impression that it was entirely owing to Bappoo Sahib's exertions that he had been placed in charge of his estate, and he feared that this all-powerful individual might, if displeased, get him displaced. The Shapoorkur influence, however, gradually waned, and when the chief learned that government, in a resolution passed in April 1860, had distinctly laid it down that under no circumstances was Bappoo Shapoorkur ever to be permitted again to take a part in the administration of Sanglee, he soon emancipated himself. Nana Bendree forfeited his favour by some acts of outrageous violence, and the ruling favourite then became one Hurree Gunesh, generally known as Anna Putwurdhun, who had been a companion of his from childhood. Every effort was used by the disappointed Shapoorkur faction to depose the new favourite and be revenged on the chief. Certain vernacular newspapers were filled with articles and letters deploring the wretched state of Sanglee and the evil influence of Anna Putwurdhun. Petitions of all kinds, anonymous and pseudonymous, poured in complaining of oppression and maladministration, and Venayek Row Bhow Sahib and the chief's stepmother were both used as tools to foment agitation. The administration, however, improved considerably when the chief, at the conclusion of the investigation into the accounts, appointed as karbharee Balkristna Mulhar, whose conduct had received the approbation of all his superiors. The good effects of this step were somewhat nullified by the appointment of the favourite Anna Putwurdhun to the post of dufturdar; but the latter at first acted with considerable discretion, and in 1863 the administration of Sanglee was favourably reported on. The chief had been induced to take a more active part than formerly in the conduct of public business, and had showed enlightened and liberal views on some points, having taken steps for the spread of education in his territories, and displayed much interest in the encouragement of public works. With regard to the latter point it should be observed that the interest of the lakh of rupees invested in government securities, as above mentioned,

was intended to be devoted to the prosecution of such works. He also of his own accord requested that his district of Sirhuttee should be regularly surveyed, and announced his intention of introducing the survey generally in his territories.

The chief also received commendation for his liberal treatment of Vénayek Row Bhow Sahib, who gave much trouble about this time. He had appealed to the Home government against the Bombay authorities but without effect, and notwithstanding the friendly spirit shown to him by Tattia Sahib, who wished that all past differences might be forgotten, he gave that chief much ground for annoyance, and his unreasonable demands occasioned in the end a separation. Ever since Chintamon Row's death he had occupied part of the family residence at Sanglee, and his expenses, averaging some Rs. 25,500 per annum, had been defrayed from the state. On the occasion of his eldest son's marriage, during the chief's minority, the board of administration granted Rs. 35,000 for the expenses—a proceeding on their part entirely unauthorised and highly disapproved of by the authorities, as only Rs. 10,000 had been sanctioned for the purpose. After Tattia Sahib had attained his majority the same arrangements continued as before, but it was found ere long impossible that they should be continued.

Bhow Sahib on the occasion of his second son's marriage demanded Rs. 35,000 for the consequent expenses. This demand the chief considered unreasonable and extravagant, and offered Rs. 10,000 for the purpose, on the condition that no similar demands were to be made on him for the future. He also considered that the time had come for the provisions of his father's will relating to Bhow Sahib to be carried into effect, and as it was no longer convenient for the latter to reside in the family warra, he offered to provide him with a residence elsewhere or to give him Rs. 20,000 to build one for himself. These offers of the chief were approved of by the government, which directed Bhow Sahib to be informed that he would not be allowed to give further annoyance to Tattia Sahib, and that he must quit Sanglee. Bhow Sahib was informed at the same time that he had by his own conduct prevented his request, that he should be admitted into the

rank of sirdars, being acceded to, but that government would consider the matter if he proved himself worthy of such distinction. He was also given to understand that if he delayed compliance with the orders given to him, an allowance of Rs. 20,000 per annum would be secured to him.

It was with a very bad grace that Bhow Sahib accepted the amount thus granted. He did so under protest, but receiving a severe rebuke from government for the undignified and puerile tone of his remonstrance, he became more amenable, and in the month of June in the same year a deed of settlement was drawn up and signed by the chief, in which the testamentary provisions made by the late Appa Sahib for his adoptive grandson were carried out in a most liberal spirit. Venayek Row himself acknowledged that he had no objections to raise to the way in which these arrangements had been carried out, but he at the same time intimated that the deceased chief's memorandum had been drawn up without his consent, and begged it to be understood that he did not relinquish his claims. The settlement thus made received the approval of the Bombay and Home governments, which recorded their commendation of the tact and judgment displayed by Major Anderson in the matter, and of the liberal spirit shown by the Sangleekur. The latter, it may be mentioned, subsequently increased Bhow Sahib's allowance by Rs. 4,000.

Among other matters taking up the attention of the political authorities at this time was a discussion, which had commenced some pears previously, whether the villages of Doodgaum, Lonee, Luchan, and Gotihall should or should not be brought or left under the regulations. As the question raised was an important one, especially in the estimation of the chief, and no decision has been passed on the subject as yet, it seems advisable to go somewhat minutely into the facts of the case as regards each of these villages.

The discussion regarding Doodgaum began by the commissioner of Sattara in 1853 proposing to government that Act XXVI. of 1850 should be brought into operation in this and thirteen villages of the Walwa talooka. In consequence of the interest of the Sanglee chief in the village the matter was referred for the

report of the political authorities, and in May 1854 Mr. Down reported that the Sangleekur proposed that the government share in this village (amounting to Rs. 3,930-1-6 per annum) should be made over to him in exchange for the villages of Bamboora and Bhoregaum, yielding respectively Rs. 1,705-9-10 and Rs. 2,378 per annum.

With regard to the tenure of the village it was explained that the whole village was entered in the tainat zabita as forming part of the Sanglee surinjam, but that half its revenues, together with the Sirdeshmookhee, amounting to Rs. 5,454-8, were entered in the name of one Chintamon Row Sewdeo. This man's share was subsequently attached by and made over to the Raja of Sattara. The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the village, however, it was stated, always rested with Sanglee. The import and export duties in the village fell to the share of Meeruj in the division of the surinjam, and on the subdivision of that estate in 1820 were allotted to Gopal Row, whose estate afterwards lapsed to government.

See Appendix C.

The Sangleekur's claim to jurisdiction in the village was disputed by Lieutenant Sandford, the 1st assistant commissioner in Sattara, who declared Doodgaum to be a khalsa village of Sattara in which the Sanglee chief held half the revenue on a *dumalla* tenure. The chief, however, it was stated, "occasionally decides civil cases and trifling criminal ones." It was acknowledged that no serious crime had been committed in the village since the Walwa talooka come under Mr. Sandford's charge, but it was asserted that if such had been, it would have been inquired into by the government shekdar. The talooka police orders and the municipal acts had, it was further stated, been introduced into Doodgaum.

A reference to the Peshwa's duftur showed that in A.D. 1803-4 the half of Doodgaum held by Chintamon Row Sewdeo was ordered to be attached and assigned for the support of the fort of Purtabgurh. Subsequent accounts, however, showed that Chintamon Row Appa Putwurdhun did not allow the attachment to take effect, but appropriated to himself the revenues of that half of the village from A.D. 1803-4 down to A.D. 1816-17, although

repeatedly called upon to surrender the proceeds. "He appears, however," Captain Gordon remarked, "to have virtually allowed the claim by proposing to pay a portion of it and to take a receipt for the full amount."

On receipt of the Sangleekur's proposal the revenue commissioner called for statements of ten years' revenue of Bamboora and Bhoregaum, and directed Captain W. C. Anderson, superintendent revenue survey Southern Maratha Country, to make inquiries regarding the proposed exchange. That officer, after investigation, reported that, judging from the available data, the two villages would, even under the revised assessment, prove a fair equivalent for the government share in Doodgaum. With this view, however, the revenue commissioner did not agree, and deprecated the proposed exchange, on the grounds that government would lose by it. He also remarked that the two villages in question were inconveniently situated with regard to the mamlutdar of Walwa, though they might be managed from Tasgaum. He recommended that the Sangleekur should be excluded from all interference in Doodgaum, and suggested that his share in the village should be temporarily attached, in consideration of the fraudulent accounts submitted in connection with his claims to compensation for the abolition of transit duties. This last suggestion, however, was not carried out, and the amount due to government was eventually recovered, as has been stated, from the revenues of the Sirhuttee district.

In 1862 the Sanglee chief proposed to give up his share in his villages of Lonee, Luchan, and Gotihall for the government share of Doodgaum, offering to make up the difference in value, if any, by the surrender of more land, or the payment of a lump sum. In forwarding this proposal Major G. S. Anderson pointed out that Lieutenant Sandford, when claiming for Sattara the right of jurisdiction over this village, acknowledged that the Sanglee chief occasionally exercised jurisdiction in it, and further observed that the inquiries he (Major Anderson) had made from independent parties in the neighbourhood led him to believe that the Sangleekur formerly exercised considerable authority in the village, and

that it was generally considered he had the right of jurisdiction. The exchange proposed was recommended by Mr. Tucker, the then political agent, but government returned no reply on the subject.

Of the remaining three villages, Gotihall differs from the others in having been brought under the regulations of 1827. The jurisdiction, however, seems to have remained with the chief till 1843, when the Sholapore magistrate, in whose zillas the three villages are situated, requested him to appoint a carcoon to conduct the police duties agreeably to Regulation XV. of 1827. The chief was at last persuaded to do so, though with great reluctance, and Mr. H. L. Anderson, in reporting his acquiescence, suggested that an exchange might be effected, the Sangleekur giving up Gotihall for a government village, situated like those in the late Gopal Row's estate, near his own territories. Mr. Reeves, in forwarding his assistant's letter, observed as follows:—"I believe government will always be ready to assist in concentrating as much as possible the possessions of the Jagheerdars of the Southern Maratha Country, inasmuch as the insulated situation of villages, belonging to these independent chiefs, in the midst of our talookas cannot fail of producing the twofold result of rendering the inhabitants themselves wretched, and of materially detracting from the comfort and peace of our surrounding villages." The government in 1846 approved of this proposal, and contemplated the exchange of all such villages, but Chintamon Row refused to listen to any compromise of what he considered his right.

Subsequently, in 1860, the collector of Sholapore drew the attention of government to the case of the three villages of Lonee, Luchan, and Gotihall, remarking that the police jurisdiction of the first two was exercised by the Sangleekur, and that, though Gotihall had been placed under the regulations, and the jurisdiction belonged to government, it had not for some time been exercised in consequence of the chief not acknowledging it. The collector concluded by requesting that even if government did not consider it expedient to assume the police jurisdiction of these villages, the Sangleekur should be asked to direct the village

officials to conform to his (the collector's) orders regarding the mode of keeping accounts. In reply he was authorised to enforce the orders given by government in 1844 with reference to the assumption of the management of police duties in Gotihall, and the question of the mode of keeping the accounts was referred to the chief through the political agent. Tattia Sahib, however, refused his consent on the ground that the introduction of innovations was contrary to treaty. Mr. Seton Karr, in forwarding the letter to government, observed that the chief was mistaken on this point, as there was no treaty in existence with Sanglee, and government in reply called for a "statement of the conditions of the Sangleekur's early and recent relations with the British government, the character of his tenures, and the proportion of revenue received by government as 'umul' from the villages of Gotihall, Lonee, and Luchan."

In the meantime another discussion arose in consequence of the Sholapore collector desiring to introduce the summary settlement into the villages in question. This measure was protested against by the chief and the political authorities. It was pointed out that the three villages form part of the Sanglee surinjam which is held under guarantee, and also that the terms granted to Chintamon Row differed from those granted to the other Putwurdhuns, inasmuch as the latter contained a provision (see concluding part of clause VIII. of the Koorundwar treaty) which left to government the disposal of minor inams in the jagheers in the event of the death of the holders without heirs, while the former contained no such provision. It was remarked that the chief had held undisturbed possession of the remainder of his territory, including these villages, ever since the cession of territory in lieu of service.

In 1862 the assistant political agent (Major Anderson) submitted a report on the question of these three villages. In this he referred to the tainat zabita of Wamon Row,* in which the *chouthai* and *rukwalee* of Lonee, Luchan, and Gotihall are assigned in surinjam, and remarked that it is impossible now for the Sangleekur to produce

*Appendix B.

all the sunnuds relating to them, as the family papers had all been retained by Mahadoo Row of Meeruj. He remarked, however, that their absence did not affect the question materially, as government had, in their resolution of the 20th May 1856, ruled that "it would be neither just nor politic to enter into any inquiry as to the tenure on which the Putwurdhun chiefs hold the possessions which they enjoyed before the introduction of British rule and for the thirty-eight years which have elapsed since the fall of the Peshwa." He quoted a letter from the peshwa, Mahadoo Row Bullal (the authenticity of which had not been disputed) acknowledging that the villages in question were held from the sirkar by Gopal Govind, and also a decision of Mr. Dunlop, political agent in 1836, on a petition from the Mussulman shareholder of Lonee and Luchan, in which the petitioner was referred to a decision of Mr. Commissioner Chaplin to the effect that the Sangleekur was entitled to one-half the net revenues of the two villages, the other half being enjoyed by the petitioner.

Appendix E.

With regard to Gotihall, Major Anderson remarked that he was unable to discover why it had been brought under the regulations, and was inclined to think it the result of inadvertence. He pointed to the fact that whereas in Regulation XXIX. of 1827 two villages only of the Hulsungee purgunna, viz. Bhutgoonkee and Gotihall, were included in Regulation VII. of 1830, relating to the formation of the Dharwar collectorate, the former was included and the latter omitted. The report concluded by noticing the chief's proposal for an exchange as above mentioned, and to it was annexed a statement showing the shares in the villages as under: —

	Government sir-deshmookee.			Sangleekurs' share.			Peerzadas' share.			Received by others.		
	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Lonee	199	9	0	1,124	9	8	1,124	9	8	337	12	11
Luchan	107	9	0	435	4	0	435	4	0	443	7	9
Gotihall	87	3	6	1,555	15	10	....			61	12	0

The question was afterwards reported on by Major Etheridge, alienation settlement officer. That gentleman proved from the Poona duftur that the rights held by the Sangleekur in the village, with the exception of the *chauthai* and *rukwalee*, were usurpations extending as far back as 1764. He argued that the chief had in consequence no right to anything but the two babs mentioned, and recommended that Lonee and Luchan should be brought under the regulations.

In 1865 government decided that Gotihall was not exempt from the operation of the Income Tax Act, and in 1866 Doodgaum, Lonee, and Luchan were included in a draft bill for bringing certain villages under the regulations, but on a representation being made by the political agent the matter was left in abeyance.

To return to the administration of Sanglee. Matters soon began to wear a less promising aspect than in 1863. Anna Putwurdhun used his utmost efforts to weaken the influence of the sirsubedar or karbharee Balkristna Mulhar, and proved himself so incompetent and mischievous that the political authorities strongly recommended the chief to remove him from office. Tattia Sahib, however, was unable to bring himself to part with his favourite, and the influence of the latter daily increased. All the expenditure of the state was in his hands, and each annual report dwelt on the ill effects resulting from the position in which he was placed. Corruption and bribery prevailed everywhere, and the administration of Sanglee became a byeword throughout the country. The various gentlemen employed in the political agency of the Southern Maratha Country remonstrated in vain with the Sangleekur, who promised amendment, and, when warned against his favourite, declined parting with him unless specific charges were proved against him. As the whole power of the state was wielded by Anna Putwurdhun, who was entirely trusted by the chief, no Sanglee subject was likely to expose himself to ruin by coming forward. In 1867, however, it was brought to the notice of the political agent that the Sanglee estate was heavily in debt, and the amount of the liabilities was estimated at from five to six lakhs. As in 1864 there were surplus balances in the

treasury amounting to two and a half lakhs, and the revenue of the state had annually increased till in 1867 they were calculated at six and a half lakhs, the fact of there being such an amount of debt showed an aggregate expenditure in three years of about fourteen lakhs of rupees. In the month of October accordingly the political agent had an interview with Tattia Sahib, in which he drew his attention to the state into which the Sanglee affairs had fallen after having been, but three years previously, in a most flourishing condition. Colonel Anderson acknowledged that the chief had taken some steps towards liquidating these liabilities, but he pointed out that it was entirely owing to Anna Putwurdhun's evil influence that such pecuniary embarrassments had arisen, and he strenuously argued that there was no hope of reform till this notorious intriguer, and his almost equally notorious father, were displaced and removed to a distance from the patron whose confidence they had so shamefully abused.

The result of this interview was that the chief issued a proclamation transferring the powers hitherto exercised by Anna Putwurdhun and his father to Balkristna Mulhar, whom he promised to support thoroughly. The two intriguers were banished from the state, and the sirsubedar became the real head of the administration. These results were viewed by government with much satisfaction, but it was at the same time remarked that the pressure which had been put on the chief should not be relaxed, as no radical alteration could have taken place in Tattia Sahib's character and inclinations. It was directed that the amount of debt and the rates of its liquidations should be kept constantly before the chief, and that any relapse into extravagance should be at once reported. These orders are now being carried into effect; it remains to be seen with what result. Tattia Sahib's career has not been such as to give much hope of his learning wisdom from experience, but he is anxious to earn the good opinion of government. More results perhaps may be expected from the much-needed lesson that has been given to intriguers.

MEERUJ (MIRAJ.)

At the time of the subversion of Peshwa's dynasty the Meeruj family was represented* by Gunput Row, Mahadoo Row, Kristna Row, and Gopal Row. Of these the first and third were grandsons, and the second and fourth were sons, of the Gungadhur Row between whom and Chintamon Row the Meeruj and Sanglee estates had been divided, as has been previously stated. Kesoo Row, the eldest son of Gungadhur Row, having died some time before, Gunput Row, as the heir of the next son Narayen Row, was now the head of the family. As, however, he was a minor, Mahadoo Row acted for him, managing the whole estate and carrying on all negociations.

In June 1819 Mahadoo Row, on the part of his nephew, agreed to the terms† granted by the Commissioner in the name of the Honourable East India Company. By these terms the Meeruj chief was bound to serve with three hundred horse, and in addition was to keep up such establishments as should be necessary for the preservation of order in his limits. He engaged to continue all rights within his jagheer, and it was provided that in the event of any inamdar committing an offence or dying without heirs the matter was to be reported to the British government. The chief further bound himself to attend to the prosperity of his ryots and the strict administration of justice within his distrcts, and also to make proper police arrangements for the prevention of crime, it being intimated in the engagement that neglect of these points would involve the intervention of the British government. Provisions were also made corresponding to those of the 4th clause of the terms of Punderpoor, prohibiting the jagheerdar from taking the law into his own hands in the event of disputes arising with any one, and one of the articles

* The heads of the different branches are referred to in the text. The remaining members of the family were Moroba, the brother of Gunput Row, and Wamun Row and Gungadhur Row, sons of Govind Row and brothers of Kristna Row.

† See Aitchison's Treaties, &c. vol. vi. p. 161—164. For detailed particulars regarding the circumstances connected with the engagements with the Meeruj and other Putwurdhun chiefs, see Mr. Elphinstone's letter No. 578, dated 7th June 1819, given at length in Appendix F.

provided for the rendition of prisoners escaping from the jagheer into the British territories, and *vice versâ*. The government on the other hand guaranteed the jagheer to the chief and the sirdars of his family so long as they continued to serve with fidelity and attachment, and promised to maintain their rank and dignity as under the Peshwa's dynasty in the old times.

Not long after this personal tynats were bestowed on Mahadoo Row and Gopal Row, the former having Rs. 20,000 assigned to him and the latter Rs. 10,000. In his letter fixing the amount of these grants Mr. Elphinstone remarked as follows :—.

> "Gunput Row, the sirdar of Meerich, and the son of his deceased uncle Govind Row, may be thought to have a claim to tynats as well as their uncles Mahadoo Row and Gopal Row, but the present grants are in consideration of the good conduct of the chiefs to whom they are made, and consequently cannot be extended to children who had no share in the transactions which led to them. On the same principle Gopal Row of Meerich receives less than his brother, who has hitherto retained the entire management of the jagheer."

Mahadoo Row was not left long undisturbed in his position as virtual head of the family. In 1820 Gopal Row, who had been for a considerable period dissatisfied with the allowances made to him, called for a division of the state according to the principle which had been established during the reign of Bajee Row Peshwa. Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner, endeavoured to mediate but without effect, and finally was obliged to recommend that the government sanction should be accorded to the partition of the state.

As this was the first case of the kind brought before the British authorities, Mr. Chaplin considered it advisable to bring the general question of the subdivision of estates before the government.* He pointed out the inconveniences likely to arise from the practice, as in the course of time the shares would

---

* Mr. Elphinstone had anticipated the question in his letter above referred to and given in the Appendix.

become so minute as to incapacitate the holders from performing the service for which they held their lands, and dwelt on the evils arising from the mutliplication of petty authorities throughout the country. To obviate these ill effects he suggested that government, before sanctioning a partition, should reserve to itself such a portion as would be sufficient to cover the expense of the contingent which the surinjam was bound to furnish. In the event of this expedient not meeting with the approbation of government, he proposed, as an alternative, that the portion of the surinjam to be set apart for the performance of service should be made over exclusively to the head of the family. He also recommended that the "unlimited powers of government conferred on surinjamee sirdars" should not be continued after the subdivision of estates, but that the various shareholders after partition should merely have the powers of jagheerdars of the 2nd class.

In reply to this communication government expressed their opinion that the alternative plan of making over to the head of the family the portion of the surinjam to be set apart for the performance of service was the most eligible, with the modification that the junior shareholders were to be placed immediately under government like the jagheerdars of the 2nd class. On further consideration, however, the government considered that the then present generation of Putwurdhuns were entitled to partition on the same principles that had been already observed in their family, and instructed Mr. Chaplin accordingly, adding that new principles might be given out for the future. It was apparently intended that intimation of these new principles should be given to the jagheerdars, but if such was the intention it was never carried into effect.*

The division demanded of the Meeruj estate, having been thus sanctioned, was carried out in the following way in 1822*:—

"Mahadoo Row was directed to divide the surinjam into four equal shares, setting aside such portion † as he might deem essential for the support of the fort, and deducting a

* See Mr. Morris's report of 1829.

† Rs. 65,000 were thus assigned for the fort.

* Mr. Chaplin, however, was under a different impression—(see paragraph 310 of his printed report for 1823.)

sufficiency for two other claimants who were entitled to participate in this part of the family property. These shares, with the assignment for the fort, being made and reported on by Mahadoo Row, the different members according to their seniority were allowed to make selection, and the fort, with the assignment allotted to it, was declared to be the property of Gunput Row, the elder son of Narayen Row, as head of his branch of the family. In addition to his assignment each of the members were directed to set apart Surinjam lands yielding Rs. 7,000 annual revenue, which formed an amount of Rs. 28,000, and was to be considered as the indivisible portion of the chief of the family." It was arranged at the same time that of the contingent to be kept up by the Meeruj branch, Gunput Row, * as having the largest share, should furnish ninety, and the other three shareholders seventy horsemen each.

MEERUJ—SENIOR DIVISION.

As Gunput Row, at the period when the division of the Meeruj estate was effected, as has been stated, was too young to be invested with authority, Mr. Chaplin appointed guardians to look after him and his brother Moreshwur Row, generally known as Moroba. Mahadoo Row was at first left in charge of the fort, with the injunction that its management was to be conducted in his nephew's name. He protested vigorously, however, against this order, and showed a strong desire to keep the fort for himself. Fearing lest he might succeed in his purpose, Gunput Row, when he had nearly obtained his majority, repaired to Poona, where he took up his abode with the avowed determination of not returning till put in possession of the fort. Mahadoo Row appealed to the Governor in the hope of being allowed to remain in possession of the object of his desire, but his appeal was rejected, and he was desired to give up the fort without further delay. Even after peremptory orders were sent to him he for some time

* In 1848 Gunput Row's son Gungadhur Row, and Mahadoo Row's son Luximon Row, agreed to pay respectively Rs. 12,557-13 and Rs. 6,412-8 per annum in lieu of their contingents.

deferred compliance with them, but at last, in the end of 1825, he left the fort, which was made over to Gunput Row, who was at the same time put in possession of his estate, his brother being considered a joint proprietor.

As might be expected under the circumstances, no very kindly feeling existed between Gunput Row and his uncle. The latter, finding himself obliged to give up the fort, proposed that it should be made over to Chintamon Row of Sanglee rather than to his nephew, and complained much of the want of courtesy with which he was treated by Gunput Row. The young chief too had various claims against Mahadoo Row, and in 1829, when Mr. Morris was appointed to investigate and settle the Putwurdhun disputes, both parties represented their cases to him. Gunput Row claimed a share in the new assignments made at the close of the war to Mahadoo Row and Gopal Row, on the ground that property acquired by any member of an undivided family belongs to all the members. He also called on Mahadoo Row to show the accounts relating to the time of his administration, and to make over the family papers. A division of inams was also demanded. In reply to these claims Mahadoo Row's vakeel promised to have the accounts ready in two and a half years. He also made some counter claims on Gunput Row, but was unable to press them in the absence of instruction from his master.

The subsequent refusal of Mahadoo Row to produce the accounts nullified any claims he had, while it prevented the dispute from being brought to a satisfactory issue at the time. Though some loss was occasioned to Gunput Row and the other members of the family by this contumacy, yet this loss was perhaps more than neutralised, for while Chintamon Row's claims, which were very heavy, were against the whole estate, Mahadoo Row alone had to meet them, it being decided that his obstinate refusal to produce the accounts rendered it impossible to fix the amount due by the other members of the family, who were therefore exempted from paying their shares. The claim to the division of the new grants was not pressed any further, and they remained in the possession of the original grantees.

During the few remaining years of Gunput Row's life nothing worthy of special note occurred. He and his brother Moroba, as is usually the case with brothers in their peculiar situation, did not get on very well together, and in the beginning of 1833 the latter demanded a partition of the estate. On his case being represented to the authorities, it was decided that, as the demand was a just one, three months should be given to the chief to effect an amicable arrangement with his brother, failing which government would cause the division to be effected. The question of the general policy of sanctioning such partitions and of the limit to be assigned to subdivision was again mooted without any definite conclusion being arrived at.

All further discussion on these points was stopped by the death, on the 24th May, of Gunput Row. On hearing of this event Moroba immediately withdrew his claim to a division, and returned to the fort of Meeruj whence he had absented himself during the quarrel with his brother. At his own wish he was constituted guardian to the two sons of the deceased chief, Gungadhur Row, aged seven, and Narayen Row, aged five years, and had associated with him in the administration of the estate two dependents of the family named Govind Wiswanath Kadilkur and Bhasker Govind Joshee, who had enjoyed the confidence of Gunput Row. The managers were forbidden to incur any extra charge without sanction, and were directed to submit their accounts annually to the political agent, but on the whole were left almost entirely unchecked by the agency—an arrangement which subsequent experience showed to be fraught with most pernicious consequences.

In August 1839 Moreshwur Row Moroba died. The question was then raised by government whether half the estate should not be resumed, as, previously to Gunput Row's death, a division of the estate between him and his brother had been sanctioned though not carried out. The political agent, to whom the question was referred for opinion, argued that, as the government had only with great reluctance sanctioned the partition, and had after the chief's death heard with satisfaction of the relinquishment of Moroba's claim, and as no division had ever taken place,

the permission that had been given should be considered a dead letter. He therefore not only deprecated the resumption of the half estate, but urged that there was no tenable ground for the imposition of a fine, or nuzzerana, on its being continued to the nephews of the deceased, pleading in addition the indebted and impoverished state of the family. This view was not, however, concurred in by the government, which considered that the relinquishment of its right to levy a fine on the succession in question might be an inconvenient precedent, entailing an unnecessary sacrifice of the just demands of the state. It was resolved therefore to assume a right to the highest rate of fine leviable on such occasions, and having done so to remit the greater part of the demand in consideration of the circumstances of the case. The nuzzerana accordingly was fixed at Rs. 48,086, being the amount estimated as half the annual net revenue of the estate. A fourth only of this sum however, viz. Rs. 12,021, was actually levied.

No successor to Moroba in the board of administration was appointed, and the whole management accordingly remained in the hands of the two karbharees Govind and Bhaskur Punt. Their administration did not give satisfaction, though the agency was still in the dark as to the iniquitous proceedings that had been going on for years in Meeruj. It was known indeed that the estate was heavily in debt, and suspicions were excited by the evident unwillingness of the karbharees to produce their accounts. Mr. Townsend seems to have been most alive to what was going on, and called for full information regarding the debts, income, and expenditure of the estate. Had this gentleman remained, a full investigation would doubtless have taken place, and the prevalent roguery would have been checked, but he had to leave India on account of his health, and the frequent changes that afterwards took place in the *personnel* of the agency caused Meeruj and its affairs to be overlooked. The karbharees subsequently quarrelled, and Govind Punt brought his rival's misconduct to the notice of the assistant political agent. He was directed to furnish full details, but he died in the beginning of 1844 before doing so. On his death it was considered of the utmost importance to appoint

as his successor a man who would not be subservient to the surviving karbharee, and accordingly a government servant, Venayek Kristna Pundit, the brother of the well-known Kolapore karbharee, was sent to fill the vacancy at Meeruj.

Gungadhur Row, having by this time attained his majority, requested that he might be entrusted with the sole management of his own affairs. Government, however, were indisposed to accede to this request until acquainted with the exact condition of his estate, and as the karbharees had been for some years previously constantly called on in vain to produce their accounts, the young chief was informed that till these accounts were submitted his wishes could not be complied with.

On the new karbharee's joining his appointment, Bhaskur Punt immediately tendered his resignation, but was directed first to submit a full statement of the accounts of the estate. Inquiry showed such a state of affairs as necessitated a strict scrutiny, which was actively prosecuted under Mr. H. L. Anderson's directions by the new karbharee. Every obstacle was thrown in his way by those interested in the revelations that would necessarily be made, and owing to this and the enormous number of the transactions that had to be inquired into, Mr. Anderson, though repeatedly called on by government, was unable to submit his report till October 1847. The result was as follows :—

It was shown that at Gunput Row's death his debts amounted to about Rs. 1,79,901 and the assets to Rs. 1,31,591. The accounts were very complicated owing to a practice* that had obtained to a great extent under the chief of lending from one department of

* The following graphic paragraph from Mr. Anderson's report shows how this was done :—"The benefit of this custom to the jagheerdar is that it enables him to swell his privy purse by playing the usurer with his own estate. He lends money from the untur khasgee to the kila, puttuck, paga, and any other departments, and receives it back with high interest at the end of the year. So keenly does he enter into the spirit of the part that he soon affects the inability of the usurer to oblige his friends, 'he must borrow the money himself,' and accordingly he procures a loan to the unter khasgee at 6 per cent., and transfers the same to the other department which is in great straits at 12 per cent., besides the luxury of munotee (premium), and with, I believe, sometimes the crowning proviso that part of the loan shall be taken in grain."

the estate to another, the sums thus due being borne upon the general statement of the credit and liabilities of the state. Complicated accounts like these naturally afforded great facilities for fraud which were amply taken advantage of by the managers. Instead of paying off the debt, which might easily have been done, they expended more than they received, the average income being Rs. 1,21,239 and the average expenditure Rs. 1,25,731, a system under which the debt of the estate at the end of 1843-44 amounted to Rs. 4,60,000. Not content with this they indulged in a combined system of fraud, embezzlement, and collusion with money-lenders. Mr. Anderson's researches brought to light no less than twenty-seven separate instances of indisputable defalcations involving a loss of Rs. 1,21,419-12-6. The whole estate was mortgaged, and numerous useless offices had been created for the benefit of the friends and dependents of the karbharees. Of the large amount of debt, however, the portion was made up of exorbitant interest and premiums, preposterous claims for remuneration to the money-lenders for performing the official duties connected with the districts and villages mortgaged to them, and sums unsupported by proper bonds. A rigorous scrutiny, and the application of some simple rules, resulted in the disallowal of claims to the amount of Rs. 3,23,142, and the acknowledgment of Rupees 2,07,642-4-3 as the debt due.

The government, on the reports being submitted, commenced their remarks by drawing the moral that the facts brought to light indicated "the propriety and expediency of government, in cases of minority, taking the management of an estate into its own hands, instead of entrusting it to karbharees and agents." Mr. Anderson was highly commended for his laborious industry, and his recommendations generally were approved, but the rate of interest he allowed (9 per cent.) was considered too high, and it was ordered that only 6 per cent. should be allowed in this and all similar cases. It was resolved further that all creditors of the estate who had been guilty, either directly or indirectly, of conniving at the peculations which had taken place, should be punished by a percentage deduction being made from their admitted claims,

and directions were given that Bhaskur Govind Joshee, the surviving karbharee, who had so grievously betrayed his trust, and Sivajee Baboo Row Gokle, a carcoon in the Untur Khasgee department, who was deeply implicated in the frauds, should be brought to trial before the chief, aided by Mr. Anderson, the proceedings to be submitted to government. Instructions were given at the same time to make over his estate to Gungadhur Row Bala Sahib.

In accordance with the above orders Bhaskur Punt (the carcoon having absconded) was brought to trial, and having been found guilty on eight charges of fraud and corruption, was sentenced to undergo five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50,000, and further to remain in prison until the payment of the fine. On the proceedings being submitted to government, however, they were of opinion that a sentence of three years' imprisonment, with the forfeiture of any claims the prisoner might have against the Meeruj estate, and a fine of Rs. 15,000, commutable to three years' imprisonment, would be a sufficient punishment, and the chief was recommended to mitigate his sentence accordingly.

On the 1st February 1849 Gungadhur Row Bala Sahib was placed in charge of his estate. He was reported to be of an excellent disposition and beloved by his subjects, and though his education had been neglected, he was considered by no means deficient in intellect. The debt due by his estate was considerably reduced by the time he assumed the administration, the reduction in the rate of interest having brought down the amount to Rs. 1,76,407-13. From this again Rs. 5,810-13-6 were deducted by way of penalty, and Rs. 4,082-11-3 were relinquished in consideration of immediate payment. Towards the payment of the balance, in addition to some Rs. 48,000 in the treasury a further sum of Rs. 89,265-7-10 was available, being the amount awarded to the chief as compensation for the abolition of transit duties. He thus entered on an estate but little encumbered, and it was therefore considered unnecessary to call on him to submit his accounts annually till the debt was completely liquidated, a plan which had been suggested by the political agent and approved by government.

The young chief had, however, many difficulties to contend against. Inexperienced in business, uneducated, and with a constitution weakened by dissipation, he was surrounded by notoriously bad and corrupt officials whose influence he was unable to resist, and, in the very first month after he received the reins of power, he lost his brother Narayen Row, who was reputed to have considerable talents for business, and would have rendered much assistance. Soon after Bala Sahib assumed the management of his estate it was observed that he did not display much energy in administration, the revenues not being properly superintended, and the expenditure not being carefully regulated, besides which the complete liquidation of the remaining debt was not accomplished as quickly as might have been expected. So apprehensive was Mr. Manson, the assistant political agent, of the results likely to follow from the way matters were going on at Meeruj, that he suggested that the young chief should be called on to submit his accounts annually till he proved himself a more economical financier. Such direct interference, however, was not considered politic, and Gungadhur Row was left uncontrolled, except by the advice of the political authorities. Some of his evil advisers were for a time dismissed from his councils, and a temporary improvement was now and then observable, but his administration was as a whole very defective.

In 1856 Bala Sahib brought considerable discredit on himself and incurred the displeasure of government. Under Act I. of 1838, abolishing transit duties, Mr. Townsend had, on the strength of certain accounts submitted from the Meeruj estate, decided Rs. 11,233-9-10 to be the amount lost annually by the chief on this account. The investigation, however, being incomplete, was in 1855 taken up by Mr. Chapman, who called on the chief for his accounts, and after an elaborate inquiry discovered that the loss consequent on the abolition of the duties was only Rs. 3,611-12-5, and that the Meerujkur had altogether received as compensation Rs. 1,34,865-7-10, being Rs. 72,261-6 more than he was entitled to. Besides this, some carcoons, sent by the chief, were detected in the act of bribing a man for the purpose of inducing him to abstract certain documents antagonistic to their master's interest.

On the matter being reported to government it marked its disapprobation by ordering all further payments on account of compensation to be stopped, and directing the amount overpaid to be recovered. A fine of Rs. 10,000 was further imposed on the chief, and the punishment was notified by proclamation to the sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country. Up to the day of his death, however, the chief protested that he had had no knowledge of the proceedings of his carcoons.

During the eventful period of the Indian mutiny the chief of Meeruj conducted himself in a way that won him the thanks of the government for the attachment and good feeling he evinced. It was intended at one time to quarter European troops in his fort, but he objected to this on religious grounds. He, however, dismantled this fort as well as that of Streemuntgurh, at the suggestion of the political authorities, and gave up without hesitation an enormous quantity of military stores, conveying the same to Belgaum and Kolapore at his own expense.

As a special mark of approbation the government acceded to the request made by the chief in 1859, that he should be allowed to adopt a son, having no heirs of his body. He had been for some time failing in health in consequence of an accident he had met with, and, as the possibility of the resumption of his estate at his death had prayed much on his mind, he was proportionally gratified by the favourable reception given to his prayer. His satisfaction, however, was somewhat diminished by the condition on which the sanction was accorded, namely, that the person to be adopted should be approved by the government.

At the close of 1861 the chief, feeling his health failing fast, became anxious to complete the adoption, and submitted the names of two youths, one of whom he proposed to adopt. The first of these, Wassoodew Punt, was the one favoured by Bala Sahib, but against him there was the objection that, though said to be of the same lineage as the chief, he was not related to him; and it was not in his favour that he had reached the age of twenty-three years. Neither of these objections existed in the case of Trimbuk Row Appa, the other candidate, a boy of twelve years of

age, and the lineal descendant of Ballum Bhutt, the second son of Hur Bhutt, the progenitor of the Putwurdhun family. He was accordingly approved by the government, which recommended the chief to adopt him. The amount of nuzzerana was fixed at Rs. 1,30,000, being one year's net revenue of the state, to be paid in two instalments—one on the adoption taking place, and the other on the actual succession. In accordance with the sanction thus conveyed, Trimbuk Row was adopted on the 14th October, and received on the occasion the name of his adoptive grandfather, Gunput Row Tattia. At the chief's request the first half of the nuzzerana was not levied at once, and an arrangement he proposed for paying it by instalments was acceded to.

Two months after the adoption—on the 22nd December 1861—Gungadhur Row Bala Sahib died. After what has been stated above of the nature of his administration, it will readily be understood that he left his affairs in a state of considerable confusion. The year before his death he appointed as karbharee Venayek Kristna Pundit, who had formerly done such good service to his estate, but the latter was not strongly enough supported by the chief to enable him to overcome the opposition of the Meeruj officials and introduce thorough reforms, and consequently the expenditure of the estate was on too large a scale; the accounts had not been made up for years; and the outstanding balances of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,61,109, of which only about Rs. 3,500 were recoverable.

Before his death the chief drew up and signed a memorandum expressing his wishes regarding the administration of the estate during the minority of his adopted son. The document commenced with an injunction to his successor to conduct himself with loyalty and attachment towards Her Majesty, and then went into details, charging the new chief, among other things, to carry out the intention which the testator had entertained of constructing an aqueduct to convey water to the town of Meeruj. The government directed that the provisions of this memorandum should be carried out with two exceptions—one relating to the allowance to be made to the widow of Bala Sahib's deceased brother, Narayen

On the matter being reported to government it marked its disapprobation by ordering all further payments on account of compensation to be stopped, and directing the amount overpaid to be recovered. A fine of Rs. 10,000 was further imposed on the chief, and the punishment was notified by proclamation to the sirdars of the Southern Maratha Country. Up to the day of his death, however, the chief protested that he had had no knowledge of the proceedings of his carcoons.

During the eventful period of the Indian mutiny the chief of Meeruj conducted himself in a way that won him the thanks of the government for the attachment and good feeling he evinced. It was intended at one time to quarter European troops in his fort, but he objected to this on religious grounds. He, however, dismantled this fort as well as that of Streemuntgurh, at the suggestion of the political authorities, and gave up without hesitation an enormous quantity of military stores, conveying the same to Belgaum and Kolapore at his own expense.

As a special mark of approbation the government acceded to the request made by the chief in 1859, that he should be allowed to adopt a son, having no heirs of his body. He had been for some time failing in health in consequence of an accident he had met with, and, as the possibility of the resumption of his estate at his death had prayed much on his mind, he was proportionally gratified by the favourable reception given to his prayer. His satisfaction, however, was somewhat diminished by the condition on which the sanction was accorded, namely, that the person to be adopted should be approved by the government.

At the close of 1861 the chief, feeling his health failing fast, became anxious to complete the adoption, and submitted the names of two youths, one of whom he proposed to adopt. The first of these, Wassoodew Punt, was the one favoured by Bala Sahib, but against him there was the objection that, though said to be of the same lineage as the chief, he was not related to him; and it was not in his favour that he had reached the age of twenty-three years. Neither of these objections existed in the case of Trimbuk Row Appa, the other candidate, a boy of twelve years of

age, and the lineal descendant of Ballum Bhutt, the second son of Hur Bhutt, the progenitor of the Putwurdhun family. He was accordingly approved by the government, which recommended the chief to adopt him. The amount of nuzzerana was fixed at Rs. 1,30,000, being one year's net revenue of the state, to be paid in two instalments—one on the adoption taking place, and the other on the actual succession. In accordance with the sanction thus conveyed, Trimbuk Row was adopted on the 14th October, and received on the occasion the name of his adoptive grandfather, Gunput Row Tattia. At the chief's request the first half of the nuzzerana was not levied at once, and an arrangement he proposed for paying it by instalments was acceded to.

Two months after the adoption—on the 22nd December 1861—Gungadhur Row Bala Sahib died. After what has been stated above of the nature of his administration, it will readily be understood that he left his affairs in a state of considerable confusion. The year before his death he appointed as karbharee Venayek Kristna Pundit, who had formerly done such good service to his estate, but the latter was not strongly enough supported by the chief to enable him to overcome the opposition of the Meeruj officials and introduce thorough reforms, and consequently the expenditure of the estate was on too large a scale; the accounts had not been made up for years; and the outstanding balances of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,61,109, of which only about Rs. 3,500 were recoverable.

Before his death the chief drew up and signed a memorandum expressing his wishes regarding the administration of the estate during the minority of his adopted son. The document commenced with an injunction to his successor to conduct himself with loyalty and attachment towards Her Majesty, and then went into details, charging the new chief, among other things, to carry out the intention which the testator had entertained of constructing an aqueduct to convey water to the town of Meeruj. The government directed that the provisions of this memorandum should be carried out with two exceptions—one relating to the allowance to be made to the widow of Bala Sahib's deceased brother, Narayen

Row, which the will fixed at Hookeree Rs. 2 500, though it had been decided in 1860 that Rs. 3,000 should be allowed; and the other to a tainat of Rs. 300 per annum settled on the son of the karbharee Venayek Kristna Pundit. The proposal made by Major Anderson, that the young chief should be educated carefully under a tutor at Belgaum, was entirely approved.

As Venayek Kristna Pundit declined to remain as karbharee, Gunesh Narayen Kaley was appointed to succeed him, and under his able management the affairs of Meeruj soon assumed a new aspect. The debts of the estate, which at the date of the late chief's decease amounted to Rs. 2,06,576, were soon paid off, and a considerable sum has been invested in government securities. Public works of a remunerative character have been actively carried on, as noted elsewhere, and a cess of one anna in the rupee has been proposed and sanctioned, as an experiment, for the promotion of such works and of education. A moonsiff has been appointed to superintend the civil court, and the arrears of civil suits, which had accumulated, have thus cleared off. The survey was introduced at an early period of the minority, and the major portion of the estate has been carefully surveyed. The statistics given elsewhere will serve to show what has been accomplished.

The education of the young chief has been carefully provided for. He lived at Belgaum for some time with his tutor and attended the sirdars' school at that station. He subsequently returned for some time to Meeruj, but it was found that there were too many temptations there for his naturally somewhat idle disposition, and the change was found to have a decidedly pernicious tendency. He was therefore removed again to Belgaum, where he was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Bellairs, the head master of the high school, and the progress he is making is reported to be satisfactory.

MEERUJ—2ND DIVISION.

So much of Mahadoo Row's affair has been already narrated in the foregoing pages that it is not now necessary to go into such

detail here as would otherwise have been advisable. Much of the unfortunate chief's subsequent conduct is to be attributed to the effect which the loss of the fort of Meeruj produced on a naturally sullen temper. He seems to have assured himself that the fort would be continued to him, and it was not till after the partition of the family estate had been effected, chiefly through his instrumentality, that he learned the intention of Government regarding it. On learning that he was merely to be left in charge during the minority of his nephew, he immediately addressed a letter to the Commissioner distinctly expressing his desire to relinquish his share of the surinjam unless confirmed in the charge of the fort and its dependencies. His plans were disconcerted by an intimation that in the event of his adhering to his expressed wish his jagheer would be made over to his eldest son Pursheram, and if he refused it, to the second son. He accordingly availed himself of the option allowed to him, and remained in his former position. He then tried the effect of argument, quoting the settlement of the dispute between his father Gungadhur Row and Chintamon Row as a precedent to prove that the fort did not necessarily belong to the elder branch of the family. To this it was replied that it was the ordinary practice for the fort to remain in the hands of the elder branch, and although that practice might have been deviated from by Bajee Row from favour or other causes, yet that exception did not affect the general rule; and Mahadoo Row was accordingly warned that when his nephew attained his majority the fort would have to be relinquished.

In his interview with Mr. Chaplin, when the above discussion took place, Mahadoo Row finally acquiesced in the decision of Government, only asking for due notice when the time should come for carrying out what had been determined. When, however, he was asked in June 1825 to make over the fort to Gunput Row Tattia he renewed his protest. On being pressed on the subject, he urged as pretexts for delay the death of relations, and the necessity of settling with the sebundees. He also addressed a most improper letter to the Governor, and showed such a spirit that Mr. Baber, the political agent, considered it advisable to

suggest military preparations. Finally the Commissioner was obliged to issue instructions to the various officers of the surinjam to consider themselves under the orders of Gunput Row Tattia, to whom at last the fort was given up in October.

In 1827 Mahadoo Row again referred his case for the favourable consideration of the governor, the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, who recorded a minute on it which was made the basis of a letter * of instructions to the political agent, Mr. Nisbet. His excellency commenced by remarking that the truth of the story was, that when Mahadoo Row was in charge of the jagheer, he represented, with some colour of justice, though not quite correctly,† that part of the jagheer was assigned for the maintenance of the fort, and when it was decided that the fort should be transferred to Gunput Row as representing the eldest branch, the share of that branch was consequently swelled beyond the proportion assigned to it in partitions in the Peshwa's time. To this cause Mr. Elphinstone attributed the prolonged complaints of Mahadoo Row, which he acknowledged were not quite unfounded. He remarked that it was impossible to make a fresh partition, and that the only remedy was to take some opportunity of giving compensation to the junior. Such an opportunity he considered the discussion then going on with Kolapore to afford, and the Political Agent was directed, if he found any lands of the value of Rs. 10,000 or 12,000 lying near Meeruj and provided with a good habitable ghurree, to add them to the cessions demanded from the Raja, but was charged to keep the matter secret so as to avoid raising hopes in Mahadoo Row.

* No. 105, dated 15th October 1827.

By the 5th article of the treaty* concluded with the Raja of Kolapore on the 23rd October 1827 that prince ceded to the British government Akewat, with lands adjoining to the

* See Aitchison's Treaties, &c. vol. vi. p. 105.

† It may be mentioned, however, that as a matter of fact in the deed of settlement between Gungadhur Row and Chintamon Row, Rs. 65,000 annually (or land to that amount) were assigned to the former for the maintenance of the sebundees of the fort, and the same amount was assigned to Gunput afterwards for the same purpose.

value of Rs. 10,000 per annum. This it was apparently intended to bestow upon Mahadoo Row, as Sir John Malcolm, in his minute of the 22nd February 1829, mentions that "Mr. Elphinstone, with a view to conciliate him, reserved from the late cessions of the Raja of Kolapore a small possession of about ten thousand rupees per annum, situated on the bank of the Kistna, to give Mahadoo Row a home. This," Sir J. Malcolm added, "has not yet been made over to him, but is kept to be bestowed as a boon to reward the readiness he may show to complete the settlement of accounts with his relations." From what has been previously stated in this memoir, and from what follows, it will be seen how little "readiness" Mahadoo Row showed, and accordingly he never received the intended boon. The governor, however, appears to have given some intimation of the purpose entertained at the time, which has formed the basis of a claim to Akewat recently put forward by Mahadoo Row's son and successor.

Mr. Morris's settlement in 1829 of the disputes between Chintamon Row and Mahadoo Row has already been given in detail, and it only remains to show the results as affecting the latter sirdar. When the time allowed for the production of the accounts had expired, Mahadoo Row declared that they had been destroyed by white-ants and damp, but never attempted to prove this statement, which the circumstances of the case showed to be untrue. Afterwards, when urged to produce the accounts, he returned no answer. As it was necessary to show that Government fully intended to enforce the decision that had been arrived at, in 1831 seventeen of Mahadoo Row's villages of the annual value of Rs. 2,500 were sequestrated, and, this measure producing no effect, an *ex-parte* decision on the points previously left unsettled was made in the next year by the Political Agent, and a further term was allowed to Mahadoo Row to meet the claims against him. He then expressed his wish to appeal to the King in Council, but when this wish was acceded to, delayed sending his memorial till the time allowed for appeal had expired, and then attempted to account for the delay by an unfounded statement that the man sent with the document had been murdered on the way. In the

meantime continually renewed terms had been allowed him for the production of his accounts, but he remained contumacious; and in April 1833 he was finally declared to have forfeited all the sums claimed and those decreed against him, the total amount being Rs. 7,74,357-12, and the remainder of his estate in the Southern Maratha Country was attached.

In 1838 the attention of Government was called to the impoverished state of Mahadoo Row, who was living at Poona, and the Political Agent suggested that an arrangement should be made by which villages of his, yielding a certain amount of revenue, should be assigned to Chintamon Row, for a fixed period, for the liquidation of the amount due. This plan was approved, and the Political Agent was called on for his opinion as to the amount to be thus appropriated. Considerable delay took place in the reply to this reference, and in the meantime Mahadoo Row was detected in secretly levying money from the ryots of the sequestrated villages, and drew on himself the disapprobation of Government, being warned that a repetition of such practices would cause his son to be deprived of the power of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the jagheer. At the close of 1840 the Government offered Mahadoo Row an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem conditionally on his residing at Meeruj, or of Rs. 500 if he persisted in remaining at Poona; and in the next year, taking into consideration the large sum already paid by him, expressed their willingness to release one-third of his jagheer. Of these offers, however, Mahadoo Row took no notice, and thus prevented the adoption of the measures intended for his relief.

About this time the question was mooted whether the other members of the Meeruj family should not be held liable for shares of the amount due to Chintamon Row, as the debt was due from the whole estate and not from Mahadoo Row individually. It was argued, however, that the non-production of the accounts rendered it impossible to ascertain what was the amount really due, and deprived the other members of the family of the means of resisting the claims brought against them, besides which they had claims against Mahadoo Row, the settlement of which was rendered

impossible by his contumacious refusal to act up to his agreement to produce the accounts—a refusal which gave rise to grave suspicions as to what the nature of his administration had been. It was therefore finally decided that Mahadoo Row by his conduct had rendered himself solely liable for the amount due to the Sangleekur.

In 1845 the whole of Mahadoo Row's case was reported on by Mr. H. L. Anderson and considered by Government. It was ruled that, as Rs. 4,44,624 had been paid off since the sequestration of the jagheer, and a comparatively small amount only remained due, the estate should be released and made over to his sons, they engaging to allow their father Rs. 6,000 per annum, and to pay off the balance due to Chintamon Row by instalments of Rupees 10,000 per annum. As the unfortunate Mahadoo Row, who had for a considerable time been incurring liabilities in Poona and Bombay, was at the time in question a prisoner for debt in the Bombay jail, his sons were further called on to be responsible for such of his debts as should be recognised after due inquiry, and to pay annual instalments of not less than Rs. 10,000 towards their liquidation. It was also provided that they should bind themselves in writing to conform to all the terms prescribed for the surinjam tenure according to the agreements in force with the other chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country.

The steps taken for the settlement of the balance to Chintamon Row, and the final liquidation of the amount in 1850, have been already detailed in the part of this memoir relating to Sanglee. and therefore need not be repeated. It remains now to recount the new complication in which the unhappy Mahadoo Row had got involved, and the means devised for his extrication.

Pending the results of the inquiry instituted by Mr. H. L. Anderson, and his attempts to compromise the debts, it was found necessary to advance from the government treasury a sum of Rs. 150 per mensem for the support of the insolvent, who was represented as being utterly destitute. The creditors were then called on to submit their claims to Mr. Anderson, and were informed that the release of Mahadoo Row must be the preliminary to all negotia-

tions. On inquiry it appeared that the detaining-creditors were Kasee Baee Apte for Rs. 10,000 and Moro Punt Lanay for Rupees 5,000. One Ruggonath Hurreechunderjee also, a subordinate in the office of the commissary of ordnance in Bombay, had obtained a judgment in the supreme court for Rs. 90,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from the year 1843. This man held besides a bond given by Mahadoo Row to one Gopal Bhiccajee for Rs. 2,95,000. The arrangement finally concluded was that Ruggonath Hurreechunderjee should discharge the claims of the detaining-creditors, give up the bond for Rs. 2,95,000, place Mahadoo Row at liberty beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the supreme court, and forego a village granted to him in inam by that sirdar, receiving in return a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 in fifteen annual instalments. These terms were agreed to by Luximon Row Anna Sahib, Mahadoo Row's youngest son, on whom the charge of the estate had devolved, the elder brother* being in feeble health, and the second preferring to live in seclusion, and on the 15th April 1847 Mahadoo Row was released from jail.

On the matter being reported, the Chief Secretary was instructed to remark that the release of the chief from jail was very satisfactory, provided Government was in no way pledged for the liquidation of Ruggonath Hurreechunderjee's claims against him. On Mr. Anderson's replying tot he effect that he considered Government was pledged, his proceedings were disapproved. It was pointed out that from the first the Government had declined to adopt any measures for the release of Mahadoo which would involve a recognition of the usurious claims of his Bombay creditors, and that, while they were in ignorance of the circumstances connected with the bond for the large amount mentioned above, it was impossible to recognise a claim affected by it, especially when the claimant was a government servant in a subordinate capacity. It was regretted that Mr. Anderson should have recognised the debt, and it was observed that he had exceeded his powers, as the instructions given were that any settlement should be general, and should include an examination of

* He died on the 26th July 1849, and his second brother did not survive him many years.

the claims of all the creditors, while Mr. Anderson's settlement only affected the Bombay creditors, the least deserving, it was remarked, of all who possessed claims against Mahadoo Row's estate. Under the circumstances the Government declined to ratify the settlement of Ruggonath Hurreechunderjee's claim, and desired the Political Agent to inquire into and settle the claims on the principles which had been laid down.

The inquiry thus instituted showed twenty-nine creditors whose aggregate claims with interest amounted to Rs. 5,19,415, and without interest to Rs. 3,10,058. Some of the claims, however, were rejected, and the amount awarded was Rs. 1,70,798, which it was directed should be defrayed by annual instalments of Rs. 15,000 each, instructions being further given that, in the event of Luximon Row Anna Sahib neglecting to make the due payments, villages sufficient for their discharge should be sequestrated. It was also provided that if Mahadoo Row died before the liquidation of the debts, the instalments should cease under the rules against the liability of estates beyond the lives of the chiefs by whom the debts may have been incurred. The claims of Ruggonath and of two other creditors were left unsettled till supported by proper vouchers.

They were, however, finally allowed, the others being awarded respectively Rs. 7,571 and Rs. 8,600, while to Ruggonath was adjudged a sum of Rs. 95,000, of which Rs. 5,000, being the balance of the amount advanced to release Mahadoo Row from jail, were to be paid at once, the remainder being paid by instalments.

As Luximon Row Anna Sahib evaded the due payment of the instalments, it was found necessary, in 1852, to attach his village of Kowteh, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 10,000, and the attachment of other villages was afterwards contemplated. This step, however, was found unnecessary. Anna Sahib made more regular payments, and the attachment was removed from Kowteh in June 1857, at which period the sum of Rs. 25,988 only remained due. The death of Mahadoo Row in November 1859 relieved his son from all further liability for his father's debts, but not before all except a very small amount had been paid off.

There is but little further to add regarding this jagheer. Anna Sahib earned the thanks of government for his loyal conduct during the Indian mutiny. In 1861 he revived the pretentions of his branch of the family to the fort of Meeruj, praying that, in the event of Gungadhur Row Bala Sahib being allowed to adopt, the fort should not descend to the adopted son, but should be made over to him as the heir of Mahadoo Row. His request, however, was refused, and he was informed that the fort was the appanage of the senior branch of the family, and would devolve like the other property of that branch.

The administration of the estate is on the whole fairly conducted, and a moonsiff has likely been appointed for the settlement of civil suits—a step productive of much advantage; but numerous complaints have arisen in consequence of Anna Sahib's wife interfering with the administration, and using her power to extract from the ryots more than their proper rents. The remonstrances, however, of the political authorities have not been without fruit, and of late complaints have been fewer and of less importance. The chief is now not only free from debt, but has a considerable surplus in his treasury.

Anna Sahib has had several sons, but one only survives, Hurryhur Row, who is married and has offspring of his own, a son having been recently born to him.

MEERUJ—3RD DIVISION (LAPSED).

Not long after the division of the Meeruj estate Wamun Row became the sole proprietor of the third share, his elder brother Kristna Row having died, and the younger brother Gungadhur Row having been adopted by the Chief of Tasgaum. Arrangements were made by Mr. Chaplin for the management of the estate during the young chief's minority, a karbharee being appointed, for whom the Chinchneekur became security, and who acted under the instructions of Wamun Row's mother. The family left Meeruj and settled at the village of Sonee, whence the chief was generally known as the Soneekur.

Wamun Row's life was uneventful, and he came but little before the political authorities. When he began to take an interest in his

affairs he applied to Mr. Elphinstone, before that gentleman retired from the government of Bombay, for an assignment such as had been made to his uncles, but was informed that his request could not be complied with. He also made an unavailing attempt to have the four shares of the Meeruj estate readjusted, on the plea that Gunput Row Tattia had been unduly favoured at his expense. He subsequently brought himself into disgrace by an attempt to bribe the Political Agent, with a view to obtain the management of the Tasgaum estate, and was afterwards but little heard of. In common with his relation Gopal Row, he incurred the displeasure of Government for keeping up a mint at Kurkumb after Government had, in 1836, directed the abolition of all mints in jagheerdars' territories.

In the beginning of 1845 the hopes of the chief, who had no heir, were excited by his wife's condition, and it was remoured that, to make assurance doubly sure, he had concerted a plan for the substitution of a boy in the event of the mother being delivered of a girl. Steps were, however, taken to prevent the occurrence of any such fraud, and his hopes were blighted by the birth of a daughter. The chief had long been suffering from illness, and the disappointment thus occasioned hastened, it is believed, his death, which took place on the 20th April.

On the event being reported to Government it was decided that the estate should be resumed, due provision being made for the support of the family and dependents of the deceased. The late chief's mother then prayed that the widow should be allowed to adopt, and her prayer was supported by the Chiefs of Sanglee and Tasgaum, but Government declined to comply with the request.

By this lapse the British government came into possession of the following villages :—

Kusba Behuttee.....	In Dharwar collectorate.	
Do. Kurkumb	In Sholapore	do.
Mojay Yevtee or Hewtee	Do.	do.
Do. Akhomb	Do.	do.
Sonee	In Belgaum	do.
Bhosai	Do.	do.
Koopurdai	Do.	do.

Mojay Beesoor.....	In Belgaum collectorate.	
Do. Hurolee	Do.	do.
Do. Yerdolee	Do.	do.
Do. Unkley.....	Do.	do.
Do. Dawarashta	In Sattara	do.

The total value of the estate was estimated at Rs. 85,850 per annum. From this pensions were granted of the annual value of Rs. 11,926-8-9, the mother of the deceased chief being allowed Rs. 4,000, and his widow and infant daughter together Rs. 6,000,* it being provided that, in the event of the latter surviving her mother, a moiety of the pension should be continued to her. In addition to this, gratuities to the amount of Rs. 3,215-5-1 were bestowed on a number of persons who had not been in the chief's service long enough to entitle them to pensions.

The villages comprised in this estate were finally brought under the regulations by Act III. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council.

MEERUJ—4TH BRANCH (LAPSED).

The life of Gopal Row, after the partition of the Meeruj estate, was as uneventful as that of his nephew Wamun Row, whom he also resembled in being devoid of any characteristics of a kind that would bring him into preminent notice. He resided in Meeruj, where he led a peaceful life, amusing himself with the study of Persian literature, in which he is said to have been well skilled. When Mr. Morris, in 1828, investigated the Putwurdhun disputes, Gopal Row brought forward a grievance of the same kind as that dwelt on by Wamun Row, to the effect that Gunput Row Tattia had received, as the appanage of the senior branch of the family, more than it was intended to bestow upon him, to the detriment of the members of the other branches; he also brought forward some claims against Mahadoo which it is unnecessary to enumerate here in detail. The occasion on which he came before Government was when he incurred its displeasure for keeping up a mint at Rahimutpoor.

On the 4th May 1842 Gopal Row, who had been ailing for some time previously, died, leaving no heirs. His estate, before

* Exclusive of certain gardens and pasture lands valued at Rs. in his

lapsed to the British government, which ordered that it should be managed "by the Political Agent in the same manner as the Neepanee and Chinchnee jagheers were previous to this being brought under the regulations." The widow subsequently applied for permission to adopt, but was informed that her request could not be complied with, and an appeal to the Court of Directors met with the same reply.

By this lapse the British government acquired an estate of the estimated annual value of Rs. 77,658-3-2, consisting of the following villages :—

*Kusba Ainapoor	In Belgaum collectorate.	
Mojay Huthnolee	Do.	do.
Do. Wudgaum	Do.	do.
Do. Mungawuttee	Do.	do.
†Do. Bolunkhee	Do.	do.
†Do. Kulumba	Do.	do.
‡Kusba Rahimutpoor	In Sattara	do.
§Mojay Shirhuttee	In Belgaum collectorate.	
§Do. Nagnoor.....	Do.	do.
§Do. Rutnapoor	Do.	do.
Do. Penoor	In Sholapore	do.
Do. Chend	Do.	do.
Do. Bhutoombray.....	Do.	do.
Do. Bijoor	In Dharwar	do.
Do. Soorungee.....	Do.	do.
Do. Kullus	Do.	do.
Do. Konchgerry	Do.	do.
Do. Kondikope.....	Do.	do.
Do Konerkope.....	Do.	do.
Do Wudwee	Do.	do.
Do. Kunkapore.....	Do.	do.

---

e hamlet "Molay," however, under this kusba belongs to the Chief of

villages, however, were held by surinjamdars of older standing than the who were confirmed in their possessions.

...uls of this village, amounting to Rs. 1,906-15-6, form part of the new nment made to Mahadoo Row of Meeruj.

Belonging to the new assignment.

This estate was charged with an allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum to the widow, and with pensions, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,411-0-6, to relations and dependents of the deceased chief. Gratuities also, amounting to Rs. 4,231-8-2, were given to certain of the retainers who had not served sufficiently long to entitle them to pensions.

The resumption of this surinjam gave rise to questions regarding the alienations existing in it, some of which dated from a period prior to the first Putwurdhun Behera. The most important of these related to Shedsal, a village originally acquired by Trimbuck Hurree, but subsequently assigned to his brother Bhaskur Hurree, by Ballajee Bajee Row Peshwa, in 1753. The revenues of the village, amounting to Rs. 2,550, and of a garden at Meeruj, amounting to Rs. 125, were assigned in the Behera of 1773 to Wamun Row Govind; Bhaskur Hurree, in the possession of whose descendants they continued, being stated to be the surinjamdar holding them. On the partition of the Meeruj estate in 1822 the Shedsal estate was nominally divided into four shares, a fourth of the revenues being credited to each of the shareholders, though really enjoyed by the descendants of Bhaskur Hurree. Under these circumstances the Government directed that the Shedsalkur should continue to receive the fourth share in effect paid hitherto from Gopal Row's estate. It was ruled, however, that magisterial authority in the village should be exercised by the British government and not by the sub-surinjamdar. The justice of this decision was at first questioned by the Court of Directors on the ground that as Government had only succeeded to the rights of one of the four nominal shareholders of the villages, they were not entitled to jurisdiction unless it had been exercised by Gopal Row. It was represented by Mr. Reeves, however, that the course adopted was the proper one, as, in the first place, it would be incompatible with the peace and comfort of the villagers to have three distinct authorities in the village; and in the second place the British government could not exercise joint police authority with its surinjamdar. The reasoning was approved by the Court, and the arrangement continued in force. The lapse of Wamun Row's estate has thrown British government nominally half shareholders of Shedsal; the other half share, however, continuing to be paid to the surinjamdar.

In 1862 a report was made to the authorities regarding Shedsal. The Government expressed their opinion that the surinjam was held independent of the Putwurdhun surinjam, and desired therefore that the Inam Commissioner should refrain from entering into any inquiry in regard to the tenure on which it or the garden at Meeruj was held. It was subsequently, however, reported that the terms of the summary settlement had been intermediately offered to, and accepted by, the Shedsalkur, on which it was ruled that Shedsal, being a surinjam village, was excepted from the terms of the summary settlement, but that, if the holder of the village, after having this explained to him, elected the summary settlement that had been made, it should not be disturbed. As he declined to do this, the former orders were declared to be in force.

The question finally went before the Secretary of State for India, who, in 1866, passed the following decision, in a despatch to the Bombay government:—

"2. The surinjam comprising this village and a garden at Meeruj came into the possession of Bhaskur Hurree in 1753, and there appears little doubt that the grant from the Peshwa on the occasion continued the condition of service, though none appears to have been performed by the grantee or his family since 1819. The surinjam is therefore a military one, and liable to lapse on the death of the holder, and you justly observe that it is not 'an hereditary surinjam under any rules.' The claims of Vittul Row Eshwunt to hold the surinjam hereditarily as representative of Bhaskur Hurree, the original grantee, could not therefore under ordinary circumstances be considered valid.

"3. But in 1844 the Court of Directors recognised Shedsal as an independent holding, though strictly it was a sub-surinjam under the Putwurdhun family of Meeruj. This concession was intended as a benefit, but in reality it was the reverse, since, if the holding had been considered as a dependency of the Putwurdhun surinjam, it would now, under the treaty with Meeruj of 1819, be continuable to the extent of one-half, whereas the effect of Shedsal being recognised as an independent

surinjam is, that the holder being dead, it becomes liable to resumption.

"4. Under these circumstances Her Majesty's government are willing to allow the Shedsal surinjam to be continued hereditarily to Vittul Row Eshwunt to the extent of one-half, the other half being considered as having lapsed from the death of the late holder."

The villages comprising Gopal Row's estate were finally brought under the regulations by Act III. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council.

JAMKHUNDEE (JAMKHANDI.)

At the time when the English succeeded by conquest to the Peshwa's possessions, the Tasgaum branch of the Putwurdhun family was represented by Gopal Row and Govind Row, the grandsons, and Gunput Row, the son, of Pursheram Bhow. The two eldersons of the latter—Ramchunder Row (the Appa Sahib of the Wellington despatches) and Hurree Punt—had died some time previously, the second of the two leaving no issue. It has been already narrated how the Tasgaum surinjam was in 1811-12 divided into two estates —Jamkhundee and Tasgaum,—and it appears that at the time of the partition the Peshwa was willing to assign a third share to Mahadoo Row of Chinchnee, the third son of Pursheram Bhow, but that the latter declined it. What was afterwards the Chinchnee estate therefore was at this time included in Jamkhundee, though it was known that Govind Row, Mahadoo Row's son, was pressing for a division to which he was considered entitled. Jamkhundee was held by Gopal Row, who ranked as the head of the Tasgaum branch of the Putwurdhun, in virtue of his father having been the eldest son of Pursheram Bhow.

The terms granted to this chief were identical with those granted to the Koorundwarkur and the Meerujkur. The contingent

* Commuted in 148 to a payment of Rs. 20,840-10, a sum equivalent to and annual salary of 78 sowars (see Aitchison's Treaties, vol. vi. p. 166). At the time the commutation Jamkhundee had only to furnish 150 horse in consequence sal; the o division of the estate.

iamdar.

standing her expostulations, and the advice of the politic
rities, he neglected to consult his adoptive mother, a
himself under the influence of his natural brother, the Chie
The mediation of the respected Chief of Sanglee was ineffect
1833, under Mr. Nisbet's superintendence, three villages (
Boodee, and Palas), yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 30,0
assigned for the maintenance of Kakoo Baee.

Complaints, however, still continued. The chief, under the influence of his advisers, got into debt to such an extent that his whole estate was mortgaged to money-lenders. Kakoo Baee complained that not only was her advice neglected and the estate allowed to go to ruin, but her adoptive son did not pay her the ordinary respect due to a mother. He, on the other hand, brought several pecuniary and other claims against her, some reasonable and some not so. The complaints of both parties were thoroughly investigated by Mr. Anderson in 1845 and laid before Government, who considered the Baee's complaints frivolous, and warned her that she could not be allowed to interfere with the management of the estate. Her conduct with regard to a village that her son had assigned to her in liquidation of a debt was stigmatized as dishonest, and she was directed to restore the village in question, but most of the other claims of her son against her were declared inadmissible. With regard to Parsheram Punt, the Government was doubtful how far it would be justified in entrusting the sole management of his estate to a chief of so ignoran
and otherwise objectionable a character, and called for the Politic
Agent's opinion on the subject, at the same time asking if there
any well-qualified and honestly-disposed person among the
employed by the chief to whom the administration could be
With regard to
opinion that
shown
suppressed or destroyed. His opinion, "the right of
to Government, and recommdoubted, even to the
ed by Taee Sahib of Meerossly mismanaged."

Jan
ted,

Mr. Elphinstone had in 181 means
and had further excused

surp[illegible]e with what was believed to have been the purport of the resu[illegible]vill, or that Government should assume temporary charge of [illegible] till a trustworthy manager could be found. He remarked are[illegible]g to the dissensions among the members of the Putwurdhun here[illegible]e knew none of them whom he could safely select as a the [illegible] and he gave it as his opinion that, under any other guar- of th[illegible]than that of Government, "the profligacy of the Maratha carcoon precluded the hope of any economy or fidelity in the administration." These views, however, were not concurred in by Government, and eventually the estate was placed under the management of Gopal Row of Jamkhundee.

The Jamkhundee chief by no means proved himself worthy of the trust vested in him. Not only were no arrangements made for the education of his ward, but the estate was mismanaged shamefully. It was handed over to his charge with a balance in the treasury of Rs. 63,847, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,75,000. In six years the receipts were diminished by some Rs. 20,000 per annum, and there was a debt of Rs. 1,14,686. At last, in 1830, Pursheram Punt's adoptive mother complained of the state of affairs to the Political Agent, who finally made over the Tasgaum estate to the young chief, then eighteen years of age. An agreement was drawn up, with the concurrence of the Political Agent, by which Pursheram Punt promised to keep his adoptive mother informed of all that was done, and to take her advice in all important matters connected with the estate, any question on which they differed being referred for the arbitration of Chintamon Row of Sanglee. A supplementary agreement was also drawn up to the effect that in the event of the Gopal Row having any reason to complain of the infraction of the former Putwurdhun she should receive the personal [illegible]sgaum [illegible]t of Rs. 30,000 Pursheram Bhow[illegible]ate husband.

The terms [illegible]gent was not found to [illegible]dentical with the [illegible]erie grant [illegible]m to the Koorundwa[illegible]ve sons and adoptive m[illegible]rujkur. The contingen[illegible]in-

* Commuted in [illegible]ch in the present case [illegible] and 840-10, a sum equivalent annual salary of 78 sowars (see [illegible]Baee was a lad[illegible] vol. vi. p. 166). At th[illegible]nown the commutation Jamkhundee had only [illegible]s weak [illegible]50 horse in consequ[illegible]sal; the o[illegible] division of the estate. [illegible]amdar.

of the negotiations on this subject will be found in Mr. stone's letter No. 1094* of the 18 1819, with enclosure to Mr and letter No. 584* of the 17th June 1819 to Mr. Metcalfe. The terms finally granted will be found in A Treaties, &c. vol. vi. p. 156. The contingent to be furn the chief was fixed at 150 horse, and a personal tainat o 40,000 was assigned to Gunput Row. With reference to this latter grant Mr. Elphinstone remarks :—

* Given in Appendix F.

"The largeness of the sum allotted to Gunput Row of Tasgaum is accounted for by the necessity of compensating for the advantage he had gained in his agreement with General Munro and subsequent renounced ; and also of rewarding him for his decision in entering into such an agreement without balancing between our party and the Peshwa's. Rs. 30,000, however, is the whole tynat. Rs. 8,000 is compensation for Bhoze and for a share of Amnapoor, and this sum is in reality given to Gopal Row and Govind Row, who would otherwise have been obliged to pay it. Rs. 2,000 is inam for the temple at Tasgaum, and must be given on that tenure."

In the same year (1819) Gunput Row died. As he had no heirs of his body, he on his deathbed, in accordance with permission he had received from General Munro, adopted a son,† the boy chosen being Nagadhur Row, the third son of Govind Row of Meeruj, who on his adoption received the name of Purshuram Punt. As he was only seven years of age, Mr. Chaplin entrusted the administration of the estate to the child's adoptive mother, Savitree Baee, generally known as Kakoo Baee, assisted by the karbharee of the deceased chief. In making this arrangement Mr. Chaplin carried out the principles what had been shown to him as the late Gunpat Row's wishes. two years afterwards, however, he discovered that the paper shown to him was a forgery, and that the genuine one had been suppressed or destroyed. He reported the circumstance to Government, and recommended that the estate and the fine imposed by Taee Sahib of Meeruj (the young chief's grandmother) should be

† Mr. Elphinstone had in 1819 (LAPSED).

the circumstances, and had further excused [illegible] with the proviso that before when the Jamkhandee and Govind Row [illegible] of the fine being [illegible]ted, so that it is unnecessa-

surrender only occasion on which this jagheer subsequently attracted resumption was in the beginning of 1825, when the patel of the village of Oomruj in the Burdole purgunna—a village belonging to the Sirkar, but in which the British government had a fourth share—rebelled and established himself in the village Gurhee in the centre of all authority. As, independently of the fact of the Government having a share in Oomruj, it was considered that we were bound by the terms of the engagement with the Putwurdhuns to afford them aid in case of any great disturbance, a detachment of British troops was marched against the Gurhee, and on the 22nd February repulsed for want of artillery, an officer and some men being killed. The deficiency was immediately supplied and preparations were made for a further attack, when the Gurhee was evacuated.

On the 31st December 1836 Govind Row died. As he had been refused permission to adopt, and had died without heirs of his body, his estate reverted to Government. A pension of Rs. 12,000 was assigned to the elder widow and of Rs. 6,000 to the younger widow, which, however, these ladies refused for many years to accept in the hope that their reiterated prayers to be allowed to adopt might meet with favour at last.

The value of the estate thus accruing to Government was nominated at Rs. 1,82,979 per annum. The main portion of the jagheer consisted of the purgunnas of Gokak and Anwal in the Belgaum collectorate. These districts, together with the villages composing that part of the estate, were brought under the regulations by Act VIII. of 1839.

Gopal Row,
Putwurdhun,
Pursheram Bhow.

TASGAUM (LAPSED).

The terms granted to the Koorundwar chief in 1818 on the submission of Gunput Row of Tasgaum, at the time of our settlement with the Southern Maratha Country, differed from that of the other chiefs, inasmuch as he had not been a party to the treaty of Poona, and had in 1818 executed a preliminary agreement with General Munro. This latter agreement was carried out to the extent. Full particulars of the division of the estate.

* Commuted in 1848 for a payment of Rs. 1,09,200 in lieu of the annual salary of 78 sowars (see Appendix). The commutation Jamkhundee had only to

In 1862 the chief proposed that the villages of Chick P... and Bulwulmottee, in the Belgaum collectorate, should be ... him in exchange for his village of Vittul Pooree Dawulpoore ... Ahmednuggur collectorate, regarding his right to jurisd... which a discussion had been going for some time. The ... was supported by the political authorities, but as the majorit... inhabitants of the government villages in question were opp... the measure, it was decided that the change could not be effe...

There is but little more to add regarding the affairs of Jamkhundee. The administration continues to give satisfaction, and there are but few complaints. The chief—a man of restless and energetic disposition, and who has shown himself superior to many of the prejudices of his countrymen—spends a great deal of his time in visits to Bombay, Poona, and other places. It has been remarked that he is more anxious to introduce novelties and to attract the attention of Government than to devote himself to the details of administration; but he has done much for his estate. A steam-plough, which he has at work at Jamkhundee, is not perhaps a good investment under the circumstances from a utilitarian point of view, but there can be no question of the usefulness of the dispensary which has been established at con... expense; and the number of schools which have been set on ... speaks well for the chief's wish to extend the blessings of educa... to his people. A tank which he is improving, and from which ... Bombay had ... to have water conveyed to the town, as noted elsewhere, will ... Sahib subse... finished prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Jamkhundee.

Appa Sahib speaks English very well, and carries on his correspondence with the political authorities in that language. He is ... man of considerable intelligence, but his energy and intelligence ... somewhat frittered away in pursuit of specious novelties.

The chief has no heir of his body, the only son born having died shortly after its birth. His only surviving ... and ... daughter.

CHINCHNEE (LAPSED).

The circumstances connected with the ... Jamkhundee and Govind Row ... ted, so that it is unnecessa...

this decision the Chief of Jamkhundee appealed to Govern-
rguing that the whole deshgut, including the allowance to
who saee, formed part of his estate and belonged to him by right,
reser been conferred in inam on his ancestors. It was clearly
accou however, from the Peshwa's records and other documents
over deshgut had been resumed by the Peshwa in 1771-72, and
bsequently farmed for Rs. 17,000 per annum to Pursheram
bette f Tasgaum. This chief paid the amount regularly for some
but ceased doing so after 1795-96, and the deshgut was
accordingly included in the list of lands held by him unauthorisedly
and claimed by the Peshwa, which was presented to Mr. Elphinstone
in 1811. It has already been narrated under what circumstances
Gopal Row of Jamkhundee was allowed to hold these revenues.

Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Government
rejected the claim of the Jamkhundee chief to any lien on the allow-
ance originally made to Gudyappa and continued as a life-grant to
his son Adresappa. The question of the chief's own share of the
deshgut was subsequently, in 1858, considered by Government, on
the representation of the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, and it
was decided that, as the wuttun was not one that devolved by inherit-
ance, but depended on the pleasure of the Government, the q[illegible]on
of its continuance should have been raised in 1840 on the c[illegible]red,
Gopal Row. The deshgut was then attached for a time, but was sh[illegible]me
afterwards released and directed to be continued to the chief for .
The latter memorialized the Secretary of State for India, who, ho
ever, in 1862, confirmed the decision of the Bombay government, an
eated the confirmation in 1866 on a second appeal being forwarded
nsequence of the chief exercising jurisdiction over the portion of
th shgut enjoyed by Adresappa, and dividing the wuttun between
wai his brothers, which proceedings were cancelled.
In th of fr a person calling himself Abajee Damodhur and two
on the ief, derabad in the Deccan attempted to enter into a tr
liquor per dence with the chief, who at once gave notice t
annum. Itraitors were convicted of treason and insti
what had b d to transportation for life, App
formally reli evidently loyal part acted by him in th
land awarded as com ng to en the
finally by Government that e being

In 1862 the chief proposed that the villages of Chick P
and Bulwulmottee, in the Belgaum collectorate, should be
him in exchange for his village of Vittul Pooree Dawulpoore
Ahmednuggur collectorate, regarding his right to jurisd
which a discussion had been going for some time. The
was supported by the political authorities, but as the majorit
inhabitants of the government villages in question were opp
the measure, it was decided that the change could not be effe

le to
nment
inued
half,
ecteath

There is but little more to add regarding the affairs of Jamkhundee. The administration continues to give satisfaction, and there are but few complaints. The chief—a man of restless and energetic disposition, and who has shown himself superior to many of the prejudices of his countrymen—spends a great deal of his time in visits to Bombay, Poona, and other places. It has been remarked that he is more anxious to introduce novelties and to attract the attention of Government than to devote himself to the details of administration; but he has done much for his estate. A steam-plough, which he has at work at Jamkhundee, is not perhaps a good investment under the circumstances from a utilitarian point of view, but there can be no question of the usefulness of the dispensary which has been established at considerable expense; and the number of schools which have been set on foot speaks well for the chief's wish to extend the blessings of education to his people. A tank which he is improving, and from which he intends to have water conveyed to the town, as noted elsewhere, will when finished prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Jamkhundee. Appa Sahib speaks English very well, and carries on his correspondence with the political authorities in that language. He is a man of considerable intelligence, but his energy and intelligence are somewhat frittered away in pursuit of specious novelties.

The chief has no heir of his body, the only son born having died shortly after its birth. His only surviving child is a daughter.

CHINCHNEE (LAPSED).

The circumstances connected with the pa
Jamkhundee and Govind Row
(vol. vi. p. 166). At the
150 horse in consequ
division of the estat

* Comm
annual salary o
the commutation

sal; the o
amdar.

who only occasion on which this jagheer subsequently attracted resce was in the beginning of 1825, when the patel of the village accoruj in the Burdole purgunna—a village belonging to the overekur, but in which the British government had a fourth evolted and established himself in the village Gurhee in of all authority. As, independently of the fact of the Governlady's having a share in Oomruj, it was considered that we were bound by the terms of the engagement with the Putwurdhuns to afford them aid in case of any great disturbance, a detachment of British troops was marched against the Gurhee, and on the 22nd February repulsed for want of artillery, an officer and some men being killed. The deficiency was immediately supplied and preparations were made for a further attack, when the Gurhee was evacuated.

On the 31st December 1836 Govind Row died. As he had been refused permission to adopt, and had died without heirs of his body, his estate reverted to Government, as well as to examine the assigned to the elder widow and of Rs lement with the creditors—a which, however, these ladies refused fo hole estate was m hope that their reiterated prayers to be ragees to adopt might with favour at last.

The value of the estate thus accruing to Government was nated at Rs. 1,82,979 per annum. The main portion of the jag consisted of the purgunnas of Gokak and Anwal in the Belgaum llectorate. These districts, together with the villages composing rest of the estate, were brought under the regulations by Act VIII. 9.

th
war

In the
on the
liquor far
annum.
what had be
formally relinqu
land awarded as compens
finally by Government that the same extent. Full parti

TASGAUM (LAPSED).

of Gunput Row of Tasgaum, at the time of our
thern Maratha Country, differed from that of the
nasmuch as he had not been a party to the
and had in 1818 executed a preliminar
al Munro. This latter agreeing

of the negotiations on this subject will be found in Mr. to stone's letter No. 1094* of the 18 ment 1819, with enclosure to Mr nued and letter No. 584* of the 17th June 1819 to Mr. half, Metcalfe. The terms finally granted will be found in A ath Treaties, &c. vol. vi. p. 156. The contingent to be furn Jam- the chief was fixed at 150 horse, and a personal tainat o d there 40,000 was assigned to Gunput Row. With reference to this latter grant Mr. Elphinstone remarks :—

* Given in Appendix F.

"The largeness of the sum allotted to Gunput Row of Tasgaum is accounted for by the necessity of compensating for the advantages he had gained in his agreement with General Munro and subsequently renounced ; and also of rewarding him for his decision in entering into such an agreement without balancing between our party and the Peshwa's. Rs. 30,000, however, is the whole tynat. Rs. 8,000 Jamkh... of cumstances from a utilitarian point of view for a share of Amnapoor, and this of the usefulness of the dispensary l Row and Govind Row, who would ld of e expense ; and the num to pay it. Rs. 2,000 is inam for th te le at Tasgaon the chief's be given on that tenure."

In the same year (1819) Gunput Row died. As he had no heirs o body, he on his deathbed, in accordance with permission he ha hen ved from General Munro, adopted a son,† the boy chosen bein Agadhur Row, the third son of Govind Row of Meeruj, who o his adoption received the name of Purshéram Punt. As he was onl seven years of age, Mr. Chaplin entrusted the administration of t estate to the child's adoptive mother, Savitree Baee, generally k e as Kakoo Baee, assisted by the karbharee of the deceased chi the making this arrangement Mr. Chaplin carried out the pr on of otl what had been shown to him as the late Gunput Row's g two years afterwards, however, he discovered that t em shown to him was a forgery, and that the genu grant in- suppressed or destroyed. He reported the circu continge and to Government, and recommended that the esta equivalent annual nown the commed by Taee Sahib of Meeruj (the young chi 66). At th e division of se in consequ sal; the o re

† Mr. Elphinstone had in 1819 and had further excused t iamdar.

who[s]e with what was believed to have been the purport of the resel[a]vill, or that Government should assume temporary charge of accou[er] till a trustworthy manager could be found. He remarked over[eig] to the dissensions among the members of the Putwurdhun [fa]mily, he knew none of them whom he could safely select as a [gu]ardian, and he gave it as his opinion that, under any other guar-
[lad]y's kar[bett]er than that of Government, "the profligacy of the Maratha carcoon precluded the hope of any economy or fidelity in the administration." These views, however, were not concurred in by Government, and eventually the estate was placed under the management of Gopal Row of Jamkhundee.

The Jamkhundee chief by no means proved himself worthy of the trust vested in him. Not only were no arrangements made for the education of his ward, but the estate was mismanaged shamefully. It was handed over to his charge with a balance in the treasury of Rs. 63,847, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,75,000. In six years the receipts were diminished by some Rs. 20,000 per annum, and there was a debt of Rs. 1,14,686. At last, in 1830, Pursheram Punt's adoptive mother complained of the state of affairs to the Political Agent, who finally made over the Tasgaum estate to the young chief, then eighteen years of age. An agreement was drawn up, with the concurrence of the Political Agent, by which Pursheram Punt promised to keep his adoptive mother informed of all that was done, and to take her advice in all important matters connected with the estate, any question on which they differed being referred to the arbitration of Chintamon Row of Sanglee. A supplementary agreement was also drawn up to the effect that in the event of the [Gan]ga having any reason to complain of the infraction of the former [agr]eement she should receive the personal allowance of Rs. 30,000 [per] annum. In the [ev]ent of her adoptive husband. had co[n]tinued on the [ch]ief, [fa]il his expe[ns]es and liquor farm[s] pent was not found to [pa]y the treasury for t[h]e [pe]riod annum. T[h]ve sons and adoptive m[o]ther arrangements should be what had be[en] done in the present case [be]fore when the formally relinqu[ished] Baee was a lad[y] to an annual [al]lowance of Rs. 9,618-[o]f the fine being land awarded as compen[sation] was weak [dis]charged with. See Aitchison's finally by Government that the la[nd]

standing her expostulations, and the advice of the politic
rities, he neglected to consult his adoptive mother, a
himself under the influence of his natural brother, the Chi
The mediation of the respected Chief of Sanglee was ineffect
1833, under Mr. Nisbet's superintendence, three villages (
Boodee, and Palas), yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 30,
assigned for the maintenance of Kakoo Baee.

Complaints, however, still continued. The chief, under the influence of his advisers, got into debt to such an extent that his whole estate was mortgaged to money-lenders. Kakoo Baee complained that not only was her advice neglected and the estate allowed to go to ruin, but her adoptive son did not pay her the ordinary respect due to a mother. He, on the other hand, brought several pecuniary and other claims against her, some reasonable and some not so. The complaints of both parties were thoroughly investigated by Mr. Anderson in 1845 and laid before Government, who considered the Baee's complaints frivolous, and warned her that she could not be allowed to interfere with the management of the estate. Her conduct with regard to a village that her son had assigned to her in liquidation of a debt was stigmatized as dishonest, and she was directed to restore the village in question, but most of the other claims of her son against her were declared inadmissible. With regard to Pursheram Punt, the Government was doubtful how far it would be justified in entrusting the sole management of his estate to a chief of so ignoran
and otherwise objectionable a character, and called for the Politi
Agent's opinion on the subject, at the same time asking if there
any well-qualified and honestly-disposed person among the
employed by the chief to whom the administration could be
With regard to
how
suppressed
to Government, and recommende
annua
the com
division
Mr. Elphinstone had in 1819
and had further excused
means
famdar.

who directed. She still protested against the dismissal by her reason of the former karbharees, and insisted that she should be accoun the management of the estate. Even on her deathbed she over[illegible]er animus against her son by endeavouring to will away the [illegible]enues of the villages assigned for her support. This of course [illegible]llowed, and the villages reverted to the chief, who, however, bett[illegible]atisfied with this, but seized and imprisoned the deceased Mar[illegible] lady's karbharees on the plea that they had made away with property that ought to come to him—a charge which he was unable to substantiate when informed by Government that he could not be allowed to be a judge in his own case, but must show proof to the satisfaction of the Political Agent.

In 1846 Messrs. Anderson and Reeves, in reply to the reference from Government above alluded to, drew a lamentable picture of the state of the Tasgaum jagheer, and recommended that a duly qualified minister should be appointed to preserve the ryots from oppression, and secure the administration of justice, as well as to examine the claims upon the chief and make a settlement with the creditors—a step urgently required, as literally the whole estate was mortgaged, though the chief was allowed by the mortgagees to draw an income of about Rs. 22,000 per annum. In reply to this the Government, in 1847, desired to be informed of the manner in which the chief [illegible]erved the 9th article of his agreement: that is, whether his subjects [illegible]oppressed, and whether the due and impartial administration [illegible]ice was neglected. The report on those [illegible] by [illegible]ar (se[illegible]cal authorities was so far favourable to [illegible] [illegible]gribed there was not sufficient reason for [illegible] [illegible]t to [illegible] A more hopeful view too of the fin[illegible] [illegible]wa[illegible]ven, as, by the death of Kakoo Baee, her villages, of the [illegible]In the [illegible]of from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000, had come into the [illegible]on the a[illegible]ief, who had promised to curtail his expenses, and [illegible]liquor fa[illegible]0 per annum into the Belgaum treasury for the liquiannum. [illegible] It was suggested that arrangements should be what had be[illegible] formally relin[illegible]

[illegible] evidently improved since t[illegible] before when the land awarded as [illegible] to an ambitious to death, Rs. 9,618-[illegible] of the fine being finally by Government th[illegible] with. See Ait[illegible]

made with the creditors through the political authorities, bu
considered by Government inexpedient to take this step e
the chief's own request, and under very emergent circumst

On the 8th June 1848 Pursheram Bhow Sahib died, l
his deathbed addressed a letter to Government praying th
had no issue, his widow might be allowed to adopt an hei
surinjam. This request, however, was not complied with, as the late chief had mismanaged his estate, and had not rendered any services to Government entitling him to a reward. The surinjam therefore, it was decided, should be resumed.

Shortly after her husband's death Ruma Baee, the widow of the deceased chief, declared herself *enceinte*. As this statement was for many reasons improbable, she was informed that unless a European female, in whom Government had confidence, was present at her accouchement, the child put forward would not be recognised as heir to the estate. Accordingly the wife of a serjeant in the 78th Highlanders was sent to Tasgaum, and desired to keep the lady under surveillance. This matron at once formed the opinion that the Tasgaum Baee was not in the state she pretended to be. Every effort was made, however, to induce her to connive at the intended imposture, and bribes to a large amount were given to her and her husband. Under the instructions of the Assistant Political Ag they received these bribes, and accordingly were supposed to h the interests of the Baee. When every arrangement had bee a male child of some eight or nine days old, which had bee of a Chinchnee man for Rs. 997, was surreptitiously introd th the house where the widow resided, and was then produ g newly-born infant. The imposture was clearly proved m dence of the serjeant and his wife, and also by the st in- sequently made by the child's real father and mother and and his wife were rewarded with the Rs. 2,050 given and with a further sum of Rs. 500, and it w at one time to b r Ruma Baee to trial. T considered i ated balance and Government graceful co nated valu refusing Rs. 80,000.

when referring t
ch
is compensation for
sum is in reality given to Gop
otherwise have been obliged
sum, and must
ion
es by
t

od that she had otherwise amply sufficient means. The ate actors in the fraud were brought to trial and convicted istant Political Agent, but Government quashed the pro- and released the prisoners. These proceedings were approved ourt of Directors, who, however, remarked that the serjeant wife should have been rewarded with a present from ent, instead of being allowed to retain the bribe they had received; and the Court further deemed it advisable that in any further case the person employed should have instructions not to let it be supposed that she is inclined to listen to any dishonest overtures.

The estate that thus reverted to the British government was of the estimated value of upwards of Rs. 1,76,000 per annum, and comprised the large kusbas of Tasgaum, Belwudee, Sawdee, and Yadwar in the Sattara and Belgaum collectorates, and Moolgoond and Ingellhullee in the Dharwar zilla, besides villages in the above collectorates and in those of Sholapore and Rutnagherry. The part of the estate situated in the Sattara and Belgaum collectorates was up to 1862 managed in the political department, and was, with the rest of Tasgaum, finally brought under the regulations by Act III. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council.

KOORUNDWAR (KÚRANDVÁD.)

The terms granted to Keshoo Row Putwurdhun of Koorundwar (see Aitchison's Treaties, vol. vi. p. 161) were similar to those ribed by the chief of Meeruj, with the exception that the con- of the former was fixed at 70 horse. Keshoo Row also a personal tainat of Rs. 30,000, this amount being fixed asons set forth in the subjoined paragraph of Mr. s letter to Mr. Chaplin dated 16th August 1819. (The ferred to in the extract is the chief of Shedbal.)

rant of Rs. 20,000 to Keshoo Row and Rs. 20,000 onair is compensation for Sumpgaum and Baggee-

to an annual payment of Rs. 9,618-12, the amount of dispensed with. See Aitchison's Treaties,

warree* to which the family is fairly entitled. Rs. 10,000 ac
is granted to Keshoo Row as the elder branch, who has lost c
ably by the partition to which in strictness Gunput Ro
claim, although the Peshwa's sunnud is now a bar to any
of his title. It may be stated to Gunput Row that as Su
and Baggeewarree were never given up to him by the Pe
would perhaps be strict justice to leave those districts to
Row; that in granting him a share therefore the Government feels itself compelled to make a compensation to Keshoo Row by a grant of Rs. 10,000 tynat."

In 1821 a claim for a share in the surinjam was raised by Kristna Row Sew Row of Wanee, grandson of Neelkunt Row, the eldest son and successor of Trimbuck Row, the founder of this branch of the family. Inquiries, however, made by the Commissioner in the Deccan showed that in A D. 1791 the petitioner and his younger brother Neelkunt Row had concluded an agreement, under the direction of Pursheram Bhow, with Trimbuck Row, father of Keshoo Row, by which a nemnook was assigned to the two brothers, but without any share in the surinjam. Kristna Row's claim was accordingly disallowed both on this occasion and when it was revived four years afterwards by Neelkunt Row.†

On the 16th November 1827 Keshoo Row died, leaving a widow and six children, four of them sons, named Ruggoonath Row, Hurreehur Row, Venayek Row, and Trimbuck Row, aged fifteen, ten, five and three years respectively. In reporting the events, Mr. Nisbet, the political agent, remarked that the eldest son was very intelli and that his mother was a lady of considerable ability, to whose prudent counsel report ascribed much of the excellent manage of her deceased husband. As the old servants of the state were respectable, he saw no necessity for the interference of produ and he therefore recommended that the widow should be allowed to manage the estate, with the assistance of three exp[illegible] the st[illegible] in-

* Two purgunnas assigned as part of the Putwurdhun [illegible] given [illegible] been always held by the Kittoor chief.

† The circumstances connected wi[illegible] 000, and it w[illegible] detailed in the supplement.

[illegible] uma Baee to trial. Th[illegible]
[illegible] balance and Government [illegible]
graceful co[illegible] nated valuefusing[illegible]. 80,000.
[illegible] when referring t[illegible]
[illegible] ch[illegible]
[illegible] is compensation for [illegible] given to Gop[illegible] and
[illegible] sum is in reality given to Gop[illegible] obliged
[illegible] otherwise have been obliged [illegible] sum, and must
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ion
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] es by
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] t

who had enjoyed the late chief's confidence. The Political Agent only reserved for himself the privilege of occasionally inspecting the accounts of the jagheer, and of exercising a general superintendence over the education of the young chief and his brothers.

This arrangement, which was approved by Government, worked better than similar arrangements have generally done in the Southern Maratha Country. Sir John Malcolm on his visit to the south in 1829 found the estate in the most excellent order, and was much struck with the intelligence of the chief and the excellence of the training he had received. He also particularly remarked the handsome appearance and elegant address of Ruggonath Row and his second brother Hurreehur Row.

During the minority of the young chief an arrangement was made regarding the abolition of some distilleries near Belgaum which afterwards gave rise to some trouble. In 1832 the Government found it necessary, in order to check the unlimited sale of liquor to the European troops at Belgaum, that the right of distillation and sale of liquor, within a circuit of five miles round the cantonment, should be secured to the Honourable Company. Compensation was awarded to the Chiefs of Sanglee and Koorundwar, whose rights were affected by this measure, and the Political Agent estimated the loss sustained by the latter at Rs. 1,346. This estimate was based on data furnished by Annajee Nursinee *alias* Anna Shapoorkur (who was so frequently referred to in the account of Sanglee), then mamlutdar of Angolee, and possessed of unbounded influence over the widow of the late Keshow Row Baba Sahib. Lands accordingly of the above annual value were assigned as compensation to the Koorundwar chief, by whom they were granted in inam to Anna Shapoorkur. In the course, however, of the inquiry into the losses consequent on the abolition of transit duties, in 1847, it was discovered that the liquor farm of the Angolee districts only amounted to Rs. 175 per annum. The family of Koorundwar, much to their credit, repudiated what had been done, and furnished every information in their power, or- formally relinquishing at once, when called on, all claim to the spec- land awarded as compensation on the misrepresentation. It was er a new finally by Government that the family should receive an

payment equal to the revenue actually lost, and Anna Shapoorkur's estate was held liable for the amount fraudulently obtained.

About 1837 the young chief assumed charge of the estate, which was handed over to him in excellent order, and with a considerable balance in the treasury, by his mother Luximee Baee, on whose administration the highest encomiums were passed. Dada Sahib however, as the chief was popularly called, disappointed the high expectations that had been formed of him. Careless and lavish, and, as Mr. Reeves said, "grossly ignorant," he soon ran through the funds in hand and incurred debt. His mother used all her endeavours to check his extravagance and that of his brothers, and to keep up a good understanding between them, but with little effect. In 1845 the chief withdrew from business, and the management was made over to Hurreehur Row, generally known as the Bhow Sahib. He, however, was displaced by his younger brothers Venayek Row, or Appa Sahib, and Trimbuck Row, or Abba Sahib, who, by threats of demanding a partition of the family estate if their wishes were not complied with, induced the chief to make over the management to them. The change proved for a time beneficial, but the brothers still remained dissatisfied until at last by working on Dada Sahib's fears they got him to sign a deed making over the management of the estate formally to Venayek Row Appa Sahib, and assenting to a division in case of further disagreement. The effect of this arrangement was that Dada Sahib's son, Keshoo Row, left his father's districts and sought the protection of his maternal uncle, the Chief of Inchulkurunjee. The differences then grew so serious that Mr. Inverarity, the political agent, proceeded to Koorundwar, where he managed to bring about a temporary reconciliation.

Foreseeing, however, that this reconciliation would be but short-lived, he reported the matter to Government (May 1849), and was instructed that any partition of the estate, or permanent alienation of any portion of it, should not only be discouraged, but should be strictly prohibited; and that no interference in the management of the estate by the younger brothers should be permitted, but they should receive a suitable provision for their support. The management of the estate then devolved on Keshoo Row, who, however, long with his father and resigned.

detail graceful co

The order above mentioned gave much dissatisfaction to the chief's brothers, who immediately forwarded a memorial to Government, basing their claim to an equal division of their father's surinjam and ancestral property on the 6th article* of the terms granted to him, as also on the numerous precedents in the Putwurdhun family. The Political Agent, in reporting on the memorial, held that the right of the memorialists to claim a division was unquestionable, but recommended that, in the event of their wish being acceded to, they should not be entrusted with the powers of first-class sirdars, but should be deprived of jurisdiction—the course recommended by Mr. Chaplin in 1820 to be pursued in all cases of partition. The Bombay government then referred the matter to the Court of Directors, and, pending the orders of that authority, a continued stream of memorials was kept up by Keshoo Row, the son of Dada Sahib, on the one hand, and on the other hand by the brothers and nephew of the latter, his brother Hurreehur Row having died on the 5th March 1851, leaving a son, Gunput Row Bappoo, aged fourteen years.

In 1852 the award of the Court of Directors was received to the effect that if the younger brothers persisted in claiming a division it should be conceded. In this case, however, the Court remarked, "As the shares will be too small to allow of the continuance of independent jurisdiction, the several shareholders can only be permitted to hold their respective portions as ordinary landholders, receiving the rents, but without any political power, and the jagheer should in that case," it was added, "be brought under our government."

This order called forth vehement remonstrances from the chief and his son, who argued that whatever might be the custom of the other Putwurdhuns, it was not the practice of the Koorundwar family

* "As long as you continue to serve the British government with fidelity attachment your jagheer shall remain unquestioned and undisturbed in your sion and that of the sirdars of your family. The stipulation expressed in the le of the terms of Punderpoor is hereby confirmed, and a sunnud shall be to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor- hereafter when new sunnuds are required for the documents of each respec- be represented to the Govern[illegible] which will graciously confer a new ntinue the jagheer without exacting nuzzer."

payment equal to the revenue actually lost, and Anna Shapoorkur's estate was held liable for the amount fraudulently obtained.

About 1837 the young chief assumed charge of the estate, which was handed over to him in excellent order, and with a considerable balance in the treasury, by his mother Luximee Baee, on whose administration the highest encomiums were passed. Dada Sahib however, as the chief was popularly called, disappointed the high expectations that had been formed of him. Careless and lavish, and, as Mr. Reeves said, "grossly ignorant," he soon ran through the funds in hand and incurred debt. His mother used all her endeavours to check his extravagance and that of his brothers, and to keep up a good understanding between them, but with little effect. In 1845 the chief withdrew from business, and the management was made over to Hurrechur Row, generally known as the Bhow Sahib. He, however, was displaced by his younger brothers Venayek Row, or Appa Sahib, and Trimbuck Row, or Abba Sahib, who, by threats of demanding a partition of the family estate if their wishes were not complied with, induced the chief to make over the management to them. The change proved for a time beneficial, but the brothers still remained dissatisfied until at last by working on Dada Sahib's fears they got him to sign a deed making over the management of the estate formally to Venayek Row Appa Sahib, and assenting to a division in case of further disagreement. The effect of this arrangement was that Dada Sahib's son, Keshoo Row, left his father's districts and sought the protection of his maternal uncle, the Chief of Inchulkurunjee. The differences then grew so serious that Mr. Inverarity, the political agent, proceeded to Koorundwar, where he managed to bring about a temporary reconciliation.

Foreseeing, however, that this reconciliation would be but short-lived, he reported the matter to Government (May 1849), and was instructed that any partition of the estate, or permanent alienation of any portion of it, should not only be discouraged, but should be strictly prohibited; and that no interference in the management of the estate by the younger brothers should be permitted, but they should receive a suitable provision for their support. The management of the estate then devolved on Keshoo Row, who, however, quarrelled ere long with his father and resigned.

The order above mentioned gave much dissatisfaction to the chief's brothers, who immediately forwarded a memorial to Government, basing their claim to an equal division of their father's surinjam and ancestral property on the 6th article* of the terms granted to him, as also on the numerous precedents in the Putwurdhun family. The Political Agent, in reporting on the memorial, held that the right of the memorialists to claim a division was unquestionable, but recommended that, in the event of their wish being acceded to, they should not be entrusted with the powers of first-class sirdars, but should be deprived of jurisdiction—the course recommended by Mr. Chaplin in 1820 to be pursued in all cases of partition. The Bombay government then referred the matter to the Court of Directors, and, pending the orders of that authority, a continued stream of memorials was kept up by Keshoo Row, the son of Dada Sahib, on the one hand, and on the other hand by the brothers and nephew of the latter, his brother Hurreehur Row having died on the 5th March 1851, leaving a son, Gunput Row Bappoo, aged fourteen years.

In 1852 the award of the Court of Directors was received to the effect that if the younger brothers persisted in claiming a division it should be conceded. In this case, however, the Court remarked, "As the shares will be too small to allow of the continuance of independent jurisdiction, the several shareholders can only be permitted to hold their respective portions as ordinary landholders, receiving the rents, but without any political power, and the jagheer should in that case," it was added, "be brought under our government."

This order called forth vehement remonstrances from the chief and his son, who argued that whatever might be the custom of the other Putwurdhuns, it was not the practice of the Koorundwar family

* "As long as you continue to serve the British government with fidelity and attachment your jagheer shall remain unquestioned and undisturbed in your possession and that of the sirdars of your family. The stipulation expressed in the 5th article of the terms of Punderpoor is hereby confirmed, and a sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General. Hereafter when new sunnuds are required for the documents of each respectively, it is to be represented to the Government which will graciously confer a new sunnud and continue the jagheer without exacting nuzzer."

to divide the estate. They pleaded as a precedent the case of the Warreekur above referred to, and refused to acknowledge the division with the Shedbal chief as a case in point, arguing that it had been brought about by bribery and corruption, and would probably have been cancelled had the Peshwa remained in power. They also argued that placing the jagheer under the regulations would be a contravention of the 12th article of the terms granted to Keshoo Row in 1819, which stipulated that his rank and dignity were to be preserved as in the Peshwa's time. The other members of the family, on the other hand, requested that, as they had tried in vain to come to an amicable arrangement with the chief, they should be put in possession of their shares, waiving for the present any discussion of the question of jurisdiction. They rejected with something like contempt an offer made to them by Dada Sahib of a division of the inam and private property.

In 1854 the final decision of the Court of Directors was passed to the effect that a division of the surinjam should be allowed, the elder branch, however, receiving a larger share, as well as a portion of the estate yielding Rs. 9,618-12 per annum, being the amount of the payment to Government in commutation for service. The Court further directed, in modification of its previous orders, that the share of the elder branch should continue to be a surinjam with independent jurisdiction, but that the shares of the younger branches should be in every respect on the footing of ordinary landed estates.

As it was found hopeless to attempt to get the contending parties in Koorundwar to divide amicably in accordance with the orders of the Court, Mr. Inverarity submitted a scheme of division which was protested against by the younger brothers, but which was, in the main, approved by Government, and sanctioned, with slight modifications, as follows:—The extra allowance to the chief as head of the family was fixed at Rs. 10,000 per annum. As it was anticipated that rents in the Koorundwar districts would fall from the lowered assessment introduced into the Government territories, it was thought advisable to assign districts then yielding Rs. 12,000 for the payment of the commutation for service. The amount of these two items deducted from Rs. 94,013-8-9, the net revenues of the old and

new surinjams, would leave a balance of Rs. 72,013-13, which, divided into four shares, would give each shareholder Rs. 18,003-6-2 each. With this standard before him, Mr. Inverarity divided the villages and miscellaneous revenues, paying attention as far as possible to compactness of territory and distinction of interests of the several shares, so as to give the chief about Rs. 38,500 and the younger members about Rs. 18,500 each. This was exclusive of the inam property, which was valued at Rs. 11,173 per annum, the town of Koorundwar alone producing Rs. 9,477 of the amount. It was therefore ruled that the management of the inam should remain with the chief, and that the nephew and brothers should receive their shares in cash, each share never being less than Rs. 3,000,

The debts of the estate, calculated at Rs. 1,25,210-2-4, were ordered to be apportioned rateably with the shares, and the cash in the treasury was to be divided in like manner. The settlement was generally approved by the Court of Directors, who, however, remarked that the arrangement in connection with the inam property left a door open to future disputes, and directed the younger branches should each invariably receive Rs. 3,000 per share* on this account and have nothing to do with the accounts.

Before Mr. Inverarity's scheme had received the sanction of Government that gentleman had been succeeded by Mr. W. W Bell, who, after an attempt to carry out the scheme as sanctioned, delayed the execution of the order, in consequence of his belief that the measure proposed by his predecessor was "substantially and materially inequitable." He pointed out that Mr. Inverarity had calculated the revenues of the surinjam from the collections of a single year in which there happened to be a most favourable season, and no remissions were necessary, and also brought to notice the fact that the revenue had been reckoned in one currency without making allowance for the varying value of the different currencies prevailing throughout the districts. In consequence of these omissions the interests of the younger branches were most injuriously

* As these shares were fixed in the Punnalla currency, which has almost disappeared, a fresh dispute has arisen as to whether the amounts should be paid in the Government currency in full or with a deduction for exchange. The matter is at present under the consideration of the political authorities.

affected, as indeed might have been expected where the settlement was based entirely on one-sided data supplied by their opponent. The justice of Mr. Bell's objection to his predecessor's scheme was fully recognised by Government, and he was directed to submit an amended measure after full inquiry.

On the 15th May 1856 the Government passed a resolution on the report submitted in pursuance of these directions, and Mr. Bell's scheme of division was approved. This was based on the accounts of ten years, and proceeded on the principle of reducing the various currencies to Government rupees, and then partitioning the lands equally according to their productive capabilities. Arrangements were made regarding the inam property as had been suggested by the Court of Directors; and with regard to the debts it was held that the eldest brother Ruggonath Row, the chief, should be held answerable for them, and the younger branches absolved from all responsibility. "It is clear," the Government remarked, "that, taking the debts at Rs. 1,15,000, the amount stated before the arrangement sanctioned by Mr. Reeves in 1849-50, by which the eldest brother Ruggonath Row obtained the management and assigned an annual joint income of Rs. 7,050 to the three brothers, they ought to have been liquidated by the annual sum which Ruggonath Row promised to devote to their payment, viz. Rs. 30,000. As the younger brothers drew so little from the estate during the five succeeding years, they cannot be held justly answerable for debts which it was agreed should be paid out of the surplus revenue of those years." As the chief had paid his brothers no income in the previous year—though he had been directed to place their shares in deposit—he was ordered to pay them the sum due, which, together with a previous balance, amounted to Rs. 63,017. With regard to the division of the family jewels, the Government, taking into consideration the chief's position as head of this branch of the Putwurdhun family, ordered that they should be divided into five parts, of which the chief should receive two and each of the other shareholders one. Mr. Bell's proposal for the management of the possessions of the younger branches was adopted, namely, that one of the brothers should be invested with civil and criminal powers of the nature provided

Regulation XIII. of 1830 and Act XIII. of 184[illegible]re advantage than the regulations.[illegible] abolition of transit

The orders of Government were prompt[illegible]tial inquiry into the loss division effected as directed, the chief making [illegible] of the accounts sub- jewels to the other shareholders, and being crediter annum, and accord- of Rs. 4,050 for the same. The balance of nearly te[illegible] of Rs. 1,800 was he promised to pay in six annual instalments, which[illegible]Chapman took up The three representatives of the younger branches ag[illegible]rrived at by together, and Venayek Row Appa Sahib, whom they named[illegible]titled to manager, was allowed criminal jurisdiction as a temporary me[illegible]Town- in their districts. The civil jurisdiction, however, remained with tha's chief.

The arrangements thus carried out, however, though assented to for the time, by no means gave satisfaction to the parties concerned. The chief did not approve of any part of the estate going under the regulations. His nephew and brothers were dissatisfied with the details of the partition generally and with the position assigned to them. They complained bitterly of the chief being allowed civil jurisdiction in their districts and retaining the entire management of the lands set apart for the money payment in commutation of service. They wished that their land should be treated as a portion of the surinjamee estate, or that it should be recognised as a separate surinjam guaranteed by treaty ; and that they themselves should enjoy the same dignities, rights, and privileges as the head of the family. There was also a good deal of discussion regarding the rights of the several members of the family to the dwelling-house at Koorundwar.

With a view to close these discussions, Mr. Lockett, then acting political agent, in 1859 drew up a new scheme of partition, to parts of which the chief and his kinsmen agreed. It was found impos- sible, however, to induce them to come to an agreement on all points, and in 1864 Major G. S. A. Anderson submitted a report on the subject, on which the Government (21st October) recorded a resolution that these disputes should now finally be arranged, and therefore it was ordered that—

I. No further division of the estate was to be permitted. The estate was to remain as divided in 1855.

II. The shares of the younger branches should not be brought under the regulations, and Venayek Row was to be entrusted with the administration of civil justice in their divisions, as he was already with that of criminal justice.

III. The names of the younger chiefs were to be entered in the first class of sirdars, and it was noted that this and the preceding concession were to be regarded as a recognition of their loyal conduct in 1857.

IV. It was not necessary to get a general sunnud of adoption for the younger chiefs, but it was promised that any request preferred by any one of them for permission to adopt would be carefully considered by Government.

V. The palace at Koorundwar was to be considered as the palace of the chief, but it was stated that he would of course afford accommodation to his brothers in it.

The younger chiefs, however, were not yet satisfied with their position, and in 1867 memorialised Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. They prayed that the land set apart for the payment of the sum due to Government in commutation for service should be divided into four shares, and that each shareholder should be individually responsible for the payment of a fixed proportion of the amount. They also demanded a fourth share of the family jewellery instead of a fifth, as had been previously decided, and claimed a division of the family inam property. The final claim was for an equal division of the lands assigned for the payment of Rs. 10,000 to the elder branch of the family. In reply to the memorial, however, Sir Stafford Northcote* expressed his concurrence in the opinion recorded by the Bombay government "that the partition already made ought not to be disturbed," and desired the memorialists to be informed that this decision was final.

* Despatch No. 62, dated 14th September 1867.

The necessity of giving a consecutive account of the settlement of Koorundwar family disputes has brought the narrative to a recent date, and caused the omission of various circumstances worthy of notice which will now be related.

The Koorundwar chief did not show to more advantage than his fellows in the transactions connected with the abolition of transit duties. In 1843 Mr. Townsend made a partial inquiry into the loss sustained by the chief, which, on the strength of the accounts submitted to him, he estimated at Rs. 2,797-2-1 per annum, and accordingly, pending further inquiry, an annual sum of Rs. 1,800 was paid to the Koorundwarkur. In 1855 Mr. F. S. Chapman took up the inquiry with very different results from those arrived at by Mr. Townsend, for he decided that the chief was only entitled to Rs. 494-11-1, and proved that the documents submitted to Mr. Townsend were fabrications. The Government, on receiving Mr. Chapman's report, recorded their regret that no doubt could remain "as to the disgraceful fact of the Koorundwar chief having submitted fabricated accounts in proof of his claims on Government for compensation for the abolition of transit duties," and after commenting severely on the transaction, decided that no further payments should be made on this account to the chief.

Not long after this the Koorundwar family gained notice of a more favourable kind from Government. During the disturbances of 1857-58 their loyalty was most distinguished, and the cheerfulness with which they surrendered their guns drew forth the encomiums of Mr. Manson, the political agent:—"I beg to single out the chiefs of Koorundwar," he wrote in 1858, "as the only ones who have come forward in the spirit which I have been in vain looking for in the oth chiefs. They have really tried, I believe, to advance my efforts by their prompt acquiescence in my friendly advice. They at once sent their guns to Chickoree, Beejapoor, and Belgaum (their jagheer is very scattered) acording to promises."* The chiefs were subsequently thanked for their loyalty and attachment to the British government in a letter from the Governor, presented to them in open durbar, and the position of the younger ones was considerably improved as a mark of approbation. The conduct of the Koorundwar chiefs, it may be observed, was the more noteworthy as they were connected by marriage with the miscreant Nana of Bithoor, a former wife of Gunput

* Eleven guns and thirty-two jingals were given up or destroyed.

II. The shares of the younger branches should not be brought under the regulations, and Venayek Row was to be entrusted with the administration of civil justice in their divisions, as he was already with that of criminal justice.

III. The names of the younger chiefs were to be entered in the first class of sirdars, and it was noted that this and the preceding concession were to be regarded as a recognition of their loyal conduct in 1857.

IV. It was not necessary to get a general sunnud of adoption for the younger chiefs, but it was promised that any request preferred by any one of them for permission to adopt would be carefully considered by Government.

V. The palace at Koorundwar was to be considered as the palace of the chief, but it was stated that he would of course afford accommodation to his brothers in it.

The younger chiefs, however, were not yet satisfied with their position, and in 1867 memorialised Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. They prayed that the land set apart for the payment of the sum due to Government in commutation for service should be divided into four shares, and that each shareholder should be individually responsible for the payment of a fixed proportion of the amount. They also demanded a fourth share of the family jewellery instead of a fifth, as had been previously decided, and claimed a division of the family inam property. The final claim was for an equal division of the lands assigned for the payment of Rs. 10,000 to the elder branch of the family. In reply to the memorial, however, Sir Stafford Northcote* expressed his concurrence in the opinion recorded by the Bombay government "that the partition already made ought not to be disturbed," and desired the memorialists to be informed that this decision was final.

* Despatch No. 62, dated 14th September 1867.

The necessity of giving a consecutive account of the settlement of Koorundwar family disputes has brought the narrative to a recent date, and caused the omission of various circumstances worthy of notice which will now be related.

The Koorundwar chief did not show to more advantage than his fellows in the transactions connected with the abolition of transit duties. In 1843 Mr. Townsend made a partial inquiry into the loss sustained by the chief, which, on the strength of the accounts submitted to him, he estimated at Rs. 2,797-2-1 per annum, and accordingly, pending further inquiry, an annual sum of Rs. 1,800 was paid to the Koorundwarkur. In 1855 Mr. F. S. Chapman took up the inquiry with very different results from those arrived at by Mr. Townsend, for he decided that the chief was only entitled to Rs. 494-11-1, and proved that the documents submitted to Mr. Townsend were fabrications. The Government, on receiving Mr. Chapman's report, recorded their regret that no doubt could remain "as to the disgraceful fact of the Koorundwar chief having submitted fabricated accounts in proof of his claims on Government for compensation for the abolition of transit duties," and after commenting severely on the transaction, decided that no further payments should be made on this account to the chief.

Not long after this the Koorundwar family gained notice of a more favourable kind from Government. During the disturbances of 1857-58 their loyalty was most distinguished, and the cheerfulness with which they surrendered their guns drew forth the encomiums of Mr. Manson, the political agent:—"I beg to single out the chiefs of Koorundwar," he wrote in 1858, "as the only ones who have come forward in the spirit which I have been in vain looking for in the oth chiefs. They have really tried, I believe, to advance my efforts by their prompt acquiescence in my friendly advice. They at once sent their guns to Chickoree, Beejapoor, and Belgaum (their jagheer is very scattered) acording to promises."* The chiefs were subsequently thanked for their loyalty and attachment to the British government in a letter from the Governor, presented to them in open durbar, and the position of the younger ones was considerably improved as a mark of approbation. The conduct of the Koorundwar chiefs, it may be observed, was the more noteworthy as they were connected by marriage with the miscreant Nana of Bithoor, a former wife of Gunput

* Eleven guns and thirty-two jingals were given up or destroyed.

Row Bapoo, the nephew of the three brothers, being the daughter of the late Bajee Row Peshwa.

The administration of the elder chief of Koorundwar has never been favourably spoken of. In 1856 complaints were so rife in consequence of all the power left in the hands of the chief's wife, who was entirely under the hands of an intriguing man named Juggonath Tamunkur, that serious remonstrances had to be addressed to Dada Sahib. These were attended with some effect. Juggonath Tamunkur was dismissed, and an improvement was for some time perceptible. An amicable arrangement was made with some of the chief's principal creditors, and at the suggestion of the Assistant Political Agent a respectable karbharee was appointed. Before long, however, the karbharee was got rid of, and the affairs of the estate resumed their old aspect. The chief occupied himself solely with shooting and fishing and incurring debt, and left business entirely to his wife, whose administration proved by no means satisfactory. In 1866 Dada Sahib was informed that his neglect of public business had attracted the attention of Government, and was warned of the consequence of allowing his pecuniary affairs to fall into confusion. Some slight improvement was reported in the following year, but much cannot be expected as the chief is naturally disinclined to business, which he has got into the habit of neglecting. His embarrassed circumstances prevent him from carrying out works of public improvement such as those undertaken by his brothers and other sirdars in the Southern Maratha Country. He has one son,* Chintamon Row Bala Sahib, at present about 21 years of age, who is being educated, together with his cousin, by an intelligent tutor supplied from the educational department.

The estate of the younger chiefs has been managed very differently, and their administration has received high eulogiums. They caused a survey to be made of their districts, and have done much for the improvement of their town. They have always subscribed liberally to local improvements, and on one occasion contributed Rs. 25,000 towards the excavation and enlargement of a tank at Koorundwar, in order to improve the water supply of the town. Their

* Since the above was written the birth of a grandson has been announced.

estate is now administered by Gunput Row Bappoo Sahib, in whose favour Venayek Row Appa Sahib resigned with the sanction of Government. It is to be regretted that no very cordial feeling exists between Dada Sahib and the younger chiefs. The existing bitterness has shown itself, among other ways, in disputes about accommodation in the palace at Koorundwar.

Of the younger chiefs one only, Venayek Row, has a son surviving. This boy, who is named Hurreehur Row Dajee Sahib, is now about 17 years of age, and is being educated at Koorundwar with his cousin, the son of the elder chief.

*This is a nominal arrangement, as the management still remains with Appa Sahib, who is by far the most intelligent of his family. Since the above pages were written this sirdar has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

SUPPLEMENT TO KOORUNDWAR MEMOIR.

The Warree Estate.

In the year 1792 a dispute having arisen between Ruggonath Row and Sew Row, the grandsons of Trimbuck Hurree, a settlement was effected by means of Pursheram Bow, and a yad of partition was drawn up. By this document Sew Row was excluded from the surinjam granted by the Peshwa, but was given some villages from that granted by the Akulcote Raja, and had assigned to him a certain allowance. According to the wording of the agreement he was placed somewhat in the position of a sub-surinjamdar to his elder brother. He was generally known as the Warreekur from his place of residence.

This settlement was adhered to by both parties for several years without dispute, and Mr. Elphinstone in 1819, while admitting the possibility of Sew Row's sons raising a claim to a share in Koorundwar estate, remarked that they were represented to have given up their share for a fixed allowance, and had never applied for a division.

---

* See his letter to Mr. Secretary Metcalfe, No. 578, of the 17th June, paragraph 16, given in Appendix F.

In 1821, however, Kristna Row, the eldest son of Sew Row, formally demanded a share in Koorundwar. Mr. Chaplin decided that his claim was untenable in consequence of the agreement made thirty years previously by which his father received a nemnook without any share in the surinjam. This view was endorsed by Government in 1826 when Neelkunt Row, the second son of Sew Row, made a similar claim. The name of Konehere Row, the third son of Sew Row, was not brought forward by either party as a claimant.

The property was divided between the brothers by a decree of Mr. Thackeray's in 1822, and, on the death of Neelkunt Row in 1837, his share of the surinjamee property,* amounting to Rs. 2,178, was resumed by Government, a pension being allowed to his widow.

The death of Kristna Row, in 1840, leaving a son, Chintamon Row, gave rise to a discussion regarding the right of succession to his surinjamee villages. The Collector of Ahmednuggur had on the death of Neelkunt Row attached the mokassa of the village of Koombej, which had been enjoyed by Kristna Row. The inquiry that consequently ensued showed that in the surinjam lists the villages (viz. Khoombej and Jatagaum in Ahmednuggur and Khandesh) held as the surinjams granted by Futteh Sing Bhoslay of Akulcote were entered in the name of the Koorundwar chief, and that Mr. Elphinstone had, in 1819, recommended their being continued to Keshoo Row Trimbuck for life, while the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan subsequently, in 1834, recommended their continuance to the chief's son for life, with pensions after his decease. Mr. Reeves pointed out to Government that the case of these villages was different from that of the Koorundwar chief's other possessions as they were not held originally from the Peshwa. Mr. Warden, the agent for sirdars in the Deccan, then recommended that, as the Court of Directors had ordered that all surinjams known to be ancient should be "hereditary in the fullest sense of the word," the mokassa of Koombej and Jatagaum should be continued to the Koorundwar chief, "with whom," he observed, "and not with the British government,

* Principally consisting of shares and labs in the villages of Hundee-goonda and Sultanpoor in the Gokak districts, and Poontamber in the Ahmednuggur collectorate.

it rests to dispose of the claims of the Warreekur, whose father held the mokassa of the Chief of Koorundwar, as he does of the British government."

Further light was thrown on the subject by a report from Mr. H. L. Anderson, in 1845, giving a clear account of the history of these grants, which he showed were originally bestowed by the Akulcote Raja, after which they were resumed and granted again by the Peshwa. The Government, on the matter being thus placed before them, decided that the umuls in question should be continued to Chintamon Row Warreekur. They reserved, however, their decision as to whether the grant should be considered hereditary or not.

In 1848 Chintamon Row died without heirs, and, according to the precedent set in the case of his uncle Neelkunt Row, his surinjamee villages of Warree, Pandegaum, and Dewada were resumed by Government, the inam property being held by the widows for their joint lives, and a pension of Rs. 500 being allowed to the mother of the deceased.

The umuls in the villages of Jatagaum and Koombhej were also resumed at this time, but in 1850 the mokassa of the former village was restored, on the strength of its being included, as belonging to Koorundwar in the revised surinjam lists submitted to Government by the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. In 1859 this fact attracted the notice of the acting Inam Commissioner, who applied to the Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, to show cause why this umul should not revert to Government along with the rest of the Warreekur's possessions. In reply Mr. Seton Karr narrated the circumstances under which the assignment had been made to Sew Row, and expressed his opinion that the claim of the Koorundwar chief to the Warree surinjam was inadmissible. With regard to the particular umul referred to, Mr. Karr remarked that it had been held by the Warreekur from the Chief of Koorundwar, the original holder to whom it had reverted.

The matter remained thus till 1865 when Major Etheridge, the alienation settlement officer, called attention to the discrepancy in Mr. Seton Karr's statements, and after some correspondence with the

political authorities in the Southern Maratha Country, brought the matter, in 1866, to the notice of Government. He maintained that the mokassa umul of Jatagaum had been erroneously entered in the revised surinjam lists. He argued that the circumstances under which the umuls of Jatagaum and Koombej had been assigned differed in no respect from those under which the Warree chief had obtained the other portions of his estate. He referred to the division of the estate, by Mr. Thackeray's decree, among the three sons of Sew Row, and pointed out the anomaly of one umul—that in Jatagaum—being continued, while that in Koombhej was resumed.

In reply to this the Political Agent forwarded a communication from the Koorundwar chief, in which the latter stated that the estate had been conferred by his ancestor on Sew Row as a maintenance by private arrangement, and not with the knowledge of Government. He declared it was included in the surinjam for which he paid commutation in lieu of service, and asserted the continuance hereditarily of the huk in question; urging further that in the Queen's proclamation it was laid down that all previous decisions should be upheld. He concluded by arguing that if the question of this umul were reopened, the whole question of the resumption of the Warree estate should be reconsidered, in which case he considered the lapsed shares should be restored to him.

In forwarding this communication Colonel Anderson observed that there were two questions involved in the case—1*st*, Whether the members of the family held their estate as separate and independent surinjamdars, or as subordinate surinjamdars of the Koorundwar chief. 2*ndly*, Whether, if the question of the Jatagaum umal were reopened, the whole case of the Warree lapse should not be considered. The first question, he remarked, appears to have been finally disposed of by previous decisions, by which the shares of members of the family who died without issue lapsed to Government, though considerable variety of opinions on the subject had been entertained by officers of the department. He drew attention to the fact that the assignment made to Sew Row in 1792 was a private arrangement, and not a formal partition sanctioned by the paramount power, as had taken place in other branches of the family; that at the time of

the assignment Sew Row agreed to serve his elder brother; and that, as no separate engagement had been made with the Warreckur in 1819, it might reasonably be inferred that he was included in the engagement made with the Chief of Koorundwar. He also observed that, as the division of the Warree estate in 1822 had been effected by means of a punchayet and sanctioned by Mr. Thackeray without reference to the Koorundwar chief, it did not affect the merits of the case.

With regard to the 2nd question, Colonel Anderson agreed with Major Etheridge that the Jatagaum umul was held on the same footing as the resumed portions of the Warree estate, and there was no valid reason why the former should have been continued while the latter lapsed. He submitted, however, that the position of the Koorundwar chief was considerably altered by the Queen's proclamation. He concluded by recommending that the Jatagaum mokassa should be continued; that the general question should not be reopened; and that the Koombhej umul should remain with Government.

On consideration of the question the Government decided that, as the Jatagaum mokassa umul had been continued under a misapprehension, and enjoyed since 1849 by the Chief of Koorundwar, Government would forego their right to it pending his lifetime, but that it should be definitely entered as a life-grant.

In the following year (1868) the Koorundwar chief protested against this decision, and prayed to be allowed to hold the huk in perpetuity, but was informed in reply that the Government decision had been arrived at after full consideration of the circumstances of the case and could not be disturbed.

Konehere Row, the third son of Sew Row and holder of a third share in the estate, is still living. In 1863 he preferred a claim to exemption from the summary settlement in regard to his village of Dewree, but it was ruled by Government that he was not protected by the agreement concluded with the Koorundwarkur in 1819, and therefore was not exempt from the operations of the summary settlement.

SHEDBAL OR KAGWAR (LAPSED).

The circumstances connected with the division of the Koorundwar estate between Trimbuck Row Ruggonath and Gunput Row Konehere have been already related. The latter chief was generally known as the Shedbalkur, from the village of Shedbal, which was not one of those properly falling to his share, but was given him in exchange for another, on the ground that he would otherwise have no village near Koorundwar to reside in. He was also very commonly styled the Kagwarkur, from the village of Kagwar, which formed part of the surinjam originally bestowed by the Raja of Akulcote, and which fell to his share in the division.

On the subversion of the Peshwa's dynasty, Gunput Row received terms similar to those granted to the Koorundwar chief. The contingent he was bound to furnish was subsequently (in 1848) commuted for a yearly payment of Rs. 9,612-12. He also received a personal tainat of Rs. 20,000 on the grounds set forth in the extract from Mr. Elphinstone's letter quoted in the beginning of the account of Koorundwar.

In 1821 Gunput Row addressed the Governor, informing him that he had some years previously, with the knowledge of the late Peshwa's government, adopted Trimbuck Row, the second son of Kristna Row Warreekur, and that Mr. Chaplin, who at first refused, had sanctioned the adoption, and allowed the *moonj*, or investiture with the Brahminical thread, to be performed. He therefore sent an honorary dress on the occasion, and prayed that the child should be allowed to enjoy the jagheer in future. In reply to this the Governor returned the compliment and offered his congratulations, but declined to confirm the jagheer to the adopted son.

The adoption, however, was subsequently fully confirmed, and when Gunput Row died, on the 11th July 1825, Trimbuck Row Appa was acknowledged as the rightful heir to the estate. As he was only eleven years of age at the time, a board of guardians was appointed consisting of the karbharees of the estate, and Kristna Row, the natural father of Trimbuck Row. The arrangement, however, was

not found to work well. Before two years had elapsed the young chief applied to be put in charge of his estate, complaining that his guardians neglected his interests. These were not the only complaints against the board. The Political Agent found it impossible to get the accounts of the estate from them, and was informed that they left everything in the hands of one Ballajee Punt Dessaee. This account was confirmed by the Ramdroog chief, whose daughter Trimbuck Row had married. He complained that not only was his son-in-law's estate allowed to go to ruin, but that his education was utterly neglected, in consequence of which the lad was acquiring bad habits. After inquiry into the various representations made, it was decided to appoint Kristna Row Warreekur the sole guardian, and he accordingly managed the estate till the young chief was invested with full powers in November 1832.

It was found, however, that even the guardianship of such a near relative had not saved the Shedbalkur from the usual fate of minor chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country, before experience had taught the necessity of minute Government supervision during minorities. Trimbuck Row on attaining his majority found his estate burdened with an enormous debt, chiefly contracted after the death of his adoptive father, and a considerable portion of his land actually mortgaged to money-lenders, to such an extent that he was described as being so fettered by pecuniary engagements as to be hardly a free agent. The consequence was what might have been expected: Shedbal was one of the worst managed states in the country, and the complaints from it were most numerous. In one instance where a woman had been deprived of considerable property by the karbharee and refused redress by the chief, who also ignored the frequent representations on the same subject of the Political Agent, a warning was conveyed to Appa Sahib by the Secretary to Government in the following terms:—

"The Honourable the Governor in Council consequently directs me to impress on you that one of the conditions on which you hold your surinjam is that of doing justice; that one of the duties of the British government is to see that you do justice: that Government therefore expects that you will immediately do justice in the case

above alluded to, in respect to which the Political Agent has frequently written to you; and that if any further delay take place in this matter, Government will be obliged to direct measures to which it will be always unpleasing to resort, but which will end in the attachment of the surinjam."

This warning had the effect of causing justice to be done in the particular case referred to, but the complaints of bad management long continued. The sowkars to whom villages were mortgaged exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction in them—a practice which was brought to the notice of Government in connection with a murder case, where a sowkar's carcoon in charge of a village extorted, by aggravated torture, a confession from a man against whom there was no evidence whatever. This drew forth a circular stating that the Government viewed the existing practice with much disapprobation, and the chief was directed to pay Rs. 100 as compensation to the sufferer, and to punish the carcoon with three years' imprisonment.

In 1847 the chief's head karbharee, Nilo Punt Deevanjee, who possessed great influence over him, and was supposed to be a considerable creditor of his, died, and from this period the reports of the administration of Shedbal assume a more favourable character. In the next year Appa Sahib was obliged to fine and dismiss a karbharee who had connived at the operations of a mint at Nandgaum, but the occasions for Government interference almost ceased now, the only other instance being in 1856 when a fine* of Rs. 1,000 was imposed on the chief for resisting a demand for the attendance of some persons concerned in a riot with murder. The chief seems after 1847 to have really set himself to work to clear off his debts and release his mortgaged villages.

In December 1851 Appa Sahib was attacked by paralysis, from the effects of which he never recovered. Some time afterwards, despairing of natural heirs, he applied for permission to adopt, but the Government declined to accede to this request. The failing state of her husband's health at this period induced his elder wife, the Ramdroogkur's daughter, who had long been on bad terms with him, to

* The amount of this fine was devoted to the "Sirdars' School."

return to Shedbal. She interfered, however, in the affairs of the estate with such mischievous effect, and gave so much trouble, that it was found advisable to persuade her mother to recall her to Ramdroog.

In 1855 the Shedbal chief was affected unpleasantly by Mr. Chapman's inquiry into the compensation due for the abolition of transit duties, so often referred to already. Mr. Townsend had awarded Rs. 866-2 as the annual amount of compensation due, but Mr. Chapman's investigations led him to the conclusion, in which Government concurred, that Rs. 269-9-6 only were due, and that the larger amount had been awarded on the strength of false accounts to which the chief had affixed his signature knowing them to be false. It was therefore decided that all payments to the Shedbalkur on account of compensation for the abolition of transit duties should cease.

On the 19th October 1857 the chief died, leaving two widows, and a daughter, who had been married some years previously. It seems to have been considered that, had it not been for the adverse circumstances under which he was placed, Trimbuk Row Appa would have shone to more advantage than he did. He is described as fairly intelligent, and he showed remarkable perseverance in the acquirement of the English language; but his education had been neglected, and the difficulties he had to contend with were too formidable for him to overcome. At the commencement of his career he was overwhelmed with debt, and during the closing years of his life he was so debilitated as to be obliged to leave everything in the hands of his karbharees. Though his estate was unquestionably badly managed, yet there is little doubt that many of the complaints against him were got up at the instigation of his elder wife, whose quarrels with her husband were the scandal of the family, and who thus revenged herself.

On the death of Appa Sahib, his younger wife first alleged herself to be *enceinte*, and then applied for permission to adopt. The permission which had been refused to her husband was of course not granted to her, and steps were taken to prevent such a fraud as had been attempted at Tasgaum. As the chief left no issue, his estate lapsed to Government, and a karbharee was appointed for its management. The lapse was subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of

State for India, with the remark that in surinjamee estates "succession by adoption is not a matter of right, and in the case of the Southern Maratha jagheers (which are comparatively of recent origin) whenever sanctioned it has been as a special reward for services to the State, or good administration of the jagheer. The Shedbal estate has never been considered an example of good management, and I therefore confirm the lapse." This decision, which was given by Lord Stanley, was adhered to by Sir C. Wood on a memorial being presented by the elder widow praying for a reconsideration of the case.

As the chief at his death left debts calculated at Rs. 1,80,000, the question arose, how far the creditors had a lien on the estate. The Government was of opinion that, under the circumstances, the creditors were entitled to "the outstanding balances to the date of the chief's death, money in the treasury, and other realisable property of the deceased sirdar, in preference to his family, but that they had no claim to the proceeds of the chief's lands after his death. With regard to the private property, it was ruled that "the widows and family have a right to their own jewels, and beyond this, as carrying with them some portion of the dignity of the state, they should be allowed a portion of the state jewels, and the same rule should prevail with regard to the rest of the private property. A part should be reserved for the decent maintenance of the widows and family, and the rest assigned to the creditors rateably."

On this order the Secretary of State remarked as follows :— "As jagheerdars have been declared incapable of charging their estates beyond their lives, your government is not liable for the debts left by the late chief. But if the money in the treasury, outstanding balances, and other realisable property of the deceased sirdar proved insufficient to cover the debts, the creditors have a legal claim on the widows for a part, if not the whole, of the jewels and other personal property which has been amicably divided between them and as it is on every account incumbent on your government to provide for these ladies suitably to their rank, this personal property* should be allowed to remain with them as part of their provision, your government becoming liable to the creditors in their stead to the extent of its value."

* Estimated at Rs. 88,000.

The widows were in addition to the above allowed a joint pension of Rs. 11,000 per annum, and certain gardens belonging to their late husband. On the death of the younger widow in 1861, Government declined to continue her share of the pension to the elder widow, but allowed the latter to hold the garden lands which had been in the possession of the deceased lady.

The Kagwar chief's daughter and only child died in 1860.

By the Kagwar or Shedbal lapse the British government became possessed of an estate valued at Rs. 1,12,000 per annum. Fifty-six villages were placed under the Belgaum collectorate and fifteen under that of Sholapore, three villages situated in the Poona collectorate being at once entered at khalsat and placed under the Collector. The lapsed estate was brought under the regulations by Act III. of 1863 of the Bombay Legislative Council.

In conclusion it may be noted that the elder widow recently intimated to the Political Agent that she had adopted a son, and was informed that such an adoption could have no effect on the determination of Government already communicated to her, and that the consequences of any irregular action on her part could not be accepted by the authorities. In the propriety of this course the Government, under date the 29th February 1868, fully concurred.

MOODHOLE (MUDHAL).

The petty state of Moodhole is situated not far from the station of Kulladghee, and has on its east and south the collectorate subordinate to, and called after, that place. To its north lies the estate of the Chief of Jamkhundee, while its west side touches part of the Belgaum collectorate. Unlike most of the states in the Southern Maratha Country, its districts lie within a ring fence. These districts are known by the name of the Punch Mahal, there being five chief divisions, named respectively Moodhole, Dowleshwur, Jambgee, Machiknoor, and Lokapoor, which contain altogether eighty-one villages. The river Gutpurba runs through the estate, watering in its course about half the total number of villages, and irrigating by its annual floods a considerable amount of land.

The Chiefs of Moodhole belong to the Bhonslay-Ghorepuray family, one of the most ancient and distinguished among the Marathas. The original name is supposed to have been Bhonslay, but it has been almost entirely superseded by the second name, which is said to have been acquired by one of the ancestors of the family, who, under the Bahminee dynasty, succeeded in scaling a fort in the Concan, previously deemed impregnable, by fastening a cord round the body of a Ghorepur or guana. There are numerous branches of the Ghorepuray family, all of whom, however, belong to one or other of the two great divisions—the Sathkus and the Nowkus Ghorepurays. The origin of this distinction is doubtful. A family tradition endeavours to account for it by asserting that one of the ancestors of the Ghorepurays generally had two wives, one of whom bore seven (sath), and the other nine (now or nau) sons. The etymology of the name is completed by the statement that the sixteen brothers, in a subsequent war, distinguished themselves by their transcendent bravery, which was tried as gold is tested, the word used for testing being *kusne*, which signifies to test by rubbing on the touchstone! From the more prolific wife are descended the Nowkus, and from the other the Sathkus Ghorepurays. To the latter division belong the Moodhole family and that of Bahdoolwaree in the Nizam's territory. The other division is represented by the families of the Kapseekur (the Senaputtee of the Kolapore state), the Gunjendrugurhkur, and the Dutwarkur.

The Chief of Soondoor also, and Morar Row of Gooti (the Morari Row who played such a conspicuous part in the Madras presidency in the last century) belonged to this division.

The Moodhole family is generally believed to be of Rajpoot origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Oodipoor. There is a remarkable legend given by Clunes in his historical sketch of the princes of India, which ascribes the same origin to the Bhonslay-Ghorepurays and the Bhonslays, to which latter family the famous Sivajee belonged. The tradition is thus given in a foot-note to the account of the government of Sattara at page 130 of the work referred to:—

"By the legend it appears that the family, *i. e.* Sivajee's, traced their pedigree from the famous Bappa Rawul of Chitoor, who reigned over Rajpootana in the year 134 of the Christian era. But as any accounts of his very early descendants do not belong, or are immaterial to the Maratha history, it may be briefly observed that one of the descendants of Bheemsee, a son of Bappa Rawul, who had settled in Nepaul, returned to the land of his forefathers in 1442, and founded the principality of Doongurpoor and Banswarra. The thirteenth ruler of this race at Doongurpoor, named Abheesee, and styled the Maha Rana, left the government to his sister's son in prejudice of his own children. One of the latter, named Sujunsee, came to the Deccan and entered the service of the king of Beejapoor, who conferred upon him the district of Moodhole, comprising 84 villages, with the title of Raja. Sujunsee had four sons, Bajee Raja, in whose line descended the Moodholekur estate; the second died without family; from Wulubsye is Ghorepuray of Kapsee; and Sugajee, the youngest, had a son named Bhosajee, from whom are derived all the Bhonslays."

In this account Sujunsee is said to be the founder of the Moodhole family. Another account, however, gives Cholerow as the name of the Rajpoot *moolpurush* or progenitor, while in another tradition he is called Mallojee.

Wherever the family originally came from, there is no doubt that it held a high position under the kings of Beejapoor. It is universally believed, and apparently correctly so, that one of the

Adil Shahee dynasty conferred on the family the title of Raja, which it still retains, the privilege of using the moorchuls, and the dignity of exemption from the *moojra* or obeisance of a subject.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century the Moodhole family emerges from the dim mists of tradition into the light of authentic history. Sivajee had been for some time secretly taking steps towards laying the foundation of what was afterwards the Maratha empire, and in A.D. 1649 openly rebelled against the Beejapoor monarchy. Mahomed Adil Shah, instead of taking measures to suppress the insurrection by force, laid a plan to seize Sivajee's father, Shahjee, by whom he believed the rising had been secretly instigated. Shahjee was at the time engaged in the Carnatic, where Bajee Raja of Moodhole was serving with him. To the latter the king sent orders to seize Shahjee. The order was obeyed. Shahjee was invited by the Ghorepuray to an entertainment, where he was treacherously seized and sent to Beejapoor. On his arrival there he was urged to suppress his son's rebellion, and when he professed his inability to do so, declaring that Sivajee, so far from acting on his instructions, was in rebellion against his own father as well as against the Beejapoor government, the king, "enraged at his supposed contumacy, ordered him to be confined in a stone dungeon, the door of which was built up, except a small opening, and he was told that if within a certain period his son did not submit, the aperture should be for ever closed."

Grant Duff.

Owing, however, to the powerful influence brought to bear by Sivajee, Shahjee was released ere long from his dungeon on giving security, but he was kept a prisoner at large in Beejapoor for four years. At the end of this period the king was induced to allow him to return to his jagheer in the Carnatic—a permission which had long been refused. Shahjee, however, before he was allowed to go was bound down by solemn engagement to refrain from molesting the Moodhole jagheer; and in order to induce both parties to bury what had passed in oblivion, Mahomed Adil Shah made them exchange their hereditary rights and inams as deshmookhs, Shahjee giving those he had received in the districts of Kurar, and Bajee Ghorepuray what he possessed in the Carnatic.

The object, however, of the king was frustrated, as the exchange was never effected, and Shahjee immediately on being liberated wrote to Sivajee:—"If you are my son punish Bajee Ghorepuray of Moodhole:" Sivajee did not forget his father's injunction, though he was unable to act on it immediately. He watched his opportunity, and waited nearly ten years for his revenge. In 1661 Ali Adil Shah, the son of Mahomed, had completed an apparently successful compaign against Sivajee and was about to move into the Carnatic. It was arranged that while he was engaged in that quarter Bajee Ghorepuray and Bahlol Khan, the Nawab of Savanoor,* should co-operate with the Sawants of Warree against Sivajee. While preparations for this service were going on Bajee returned for a time to his jagheer. Sivajee, who was stationed at Vishalgurh watching the movements of his enemies, heard of this and made a rapid march to Moodhole, where he killed Bajee Ghorepuray with most of his relations and followers, and burned and plundered the town, after which he returned in triumph to Vishalgurh.

Some years after this, when Sivajee had proclaimed himself Raja, he became anxious to bury past animosities amongst those of his own race, and to unite all Marathas against the Mussulmans. With this view he addressed a long letter to Mallojee, son of Bajee Ghorepuray, which was extant not many years ago. In this letter he recapitulated the various causes which had combined to create dissension between the Bhonslays and the Ghorepurays, and endeavoured to bring about a better feeling by pointing out to Mallojee the advantages that would accrue from overlooking the past, and abandoning the fortunes of the Patans of Beejapoor who were holding the young king in subjection. The attempt seems to have been ineffectual, as the Moodhole family held aloof from the new empire for some generations. After the fall of Beejapoor and the subversion of the Adil Shahee dynasty by Aurungzebe in A.D. 1686, Mallojee Ghorepuray was confirmed in his possessions by the Mogul emperor.

What little is known of the family for some time after this may best be given in the words of Mr. G. W. Anderson, in his report on

* Or more correctly speaking the ancestor of the Nawab of Savanoor, which place had not yet come into the hands of the family.

the Chieftains of the Southern Maratha Country, submitted to Government in 1832, as follows:—

"Mallojee was succeeded by his son Akojee, who left two children, of whom the younger, Bajee, murdered his elder brother and took forcible possession of the jagheer, but was soon after expelled by the mankurees and zemindars, and forced to return to his patrimony at Dheer."

Mallojee, Peerajee's son, was then placed on the musnud. His life was a long and eventful one. He was contemporary with all the Peshwas, from Ballajee Wishwanath to Bajee Row Ruggonath, and distinguished himself much by his bravery in many actions. The Peshwa's records at Poona show that, probably, as is generally reported, to save himself from the imposition of *chouth* on his jagheer, he consented, in 1761, to serve with 250 horse. He failed, however, to act up to his agreement, and his estate was in consequence attached in 1766. It appears to have been restored to him in the following year as a surinjam on the condition of his serving with 150 horse. He had previously served the Peshwas, as the accounts for 1755 show that payments were made to him for the support of 250 horse, and he is said to have taken an active part in the operations of which the Carnatic was the scene in the following years. Besides the above, the Moodhole chief in 1778 received in surinjam the districts of Indee, Tambee, and Almella, yielding a revenue estimated at Rs. 1,73,900. The surinjam was in the name of Mallojee, but Narayen and Mahadjee Ghorepuray were entered as sub-holders and bound to furnish 100 horse each, the total amount of the contingent required being 700 sowars. The three districts were held by Mallojee during his life, and after his death were assigned, in 1814, to Bappoojee Gunesh Gokle.

Mallojee, with his younger brothers Sunkrajee and Ranoojee, distinguished themselves in the operations against the English in 1779, when the Bombay authorities made their unfortunate attempt in favour of Ruggonath Row, generally known as Ragoba. When the English made the disastrous retreat from Tullygaum, which preceded the humiliating convention of Wurgaum, during the action that took place Ranoojee was killed and Mallojee was wounded. In consequence of this the village of Pursulgee was granted to Ranoojee's son Bhyrjee Row. Sunkrojee about the same time received a surinjam

The object, however, of the king was frustrated, as the exchange was never effected, and Shahjee immediately on being liberated wrote to Sivajee:—"If you are my son punish Bajee Ghorepuray of Moodhole." Sivajee did not forget his father's injunction, though he was unable to act on it immediately. He watched his opportunity, and waited nearly ten years for his revenge. In 1661 Ali Adil Shah, the son of Mahomed, had completed an apparently successful compaign against Sivajee and was about to move into the Carnatic. It was arranged that while he was engaged in that quarter Bajee Ghorepuray and Bahlol Khan, the Nawab of Savanoor,* should co-operate with the Sawants of Warree against Sivajee. While preparations for this service were going on Bajee returned for a time to his jagheer. Sivajee, who was stationed at Vishalgurh watching the movements of his enemies, heard of this and made a rapid march to Moodhole, where he killed Bajee Ghorepuray with most of his relations and followers, and burned and plundered the town, after which he returned in triumph to Vishalgurh.

Some years after this, when Sivajee had proclaimed himself Raja, he became anxious to bury past animosities amongst those of his own race, and to unite all Marathas against the Mussulmans. With this view he addressed a long letter to Mallojee, son of Bajee Ghorepuray, which was extant not many years ago. In this letter he recapitulated the various causes which had combined to create dissension between the Bhonslays and the Ghorepurays, and endeavoured to bring about a better feeling by pointing out to Mallojee the advantages that would accrue from overlooking the past, and abandoning the fortunes of the Patans of Beejapoor who were holding the young king in subjection. The attempt seems to have been ineffectual, as the Moodhole family held aloof from the new empire for some generations. After the fall of Beejapoor and the subversion of the Adil Shahee dynasty by Aurungzebe in A.D. 1686, Mallojee Ghorepuray was confirmed in his possessions by the Mogul emperor.

What little is known of the family for some time after this may best be given in the words of Mr. G. W. Anderson, in his report on

* Or more correctly speaking the ancestor of the Nawab of Savanoor, which place had not yet come into the hands of the family.

the Chieftains of the Southern Maratha Country, submitted to Government in 1832, as follows:—

"Mallojee was succeeded by his son Akojee, who left two children, of whom the younger, Bajee, murdered his elder brother and took forcible possession of the jagheer, but was soon after expelled by the mankurees and zemindars, and forced to return to his patrimony at Dheer."

Mallojee, Peerajee's son, was then placed on the musnud. His life was a long and eventful one. He was contemporary with all the Peshwas, from Ballajee Wishwanath to Bajee Row Ruggonath, and distinguished himself much by his bravery in many actions. The Peshwa's records at Poona show that, probably, as is generally reported, to save himself from the imposition of *chouth* on his jagheer, he consented, in 1761, to serve with 250 horse. He failed, however, to act up to his agreement, and his estate was in consequence attached in 1766. It appears to have been restored to him in the following year as a surinjam on the condition of his serving with 150 horse. He had previously served the Peshwas, as the accounts for 1755 show that payments were made to him for the support of 250 horse, and he is said to have taken an active part in the operations of which the Carnatic was the scene in the following years. Besides the above, the Moodhole chief in 1778 received in surinjam the districts of Indee, Tambee, and Almella, yielding a revenue estimated at Rs. 1,73,900. The surinjam was in the name of Mallojee, but Narayen and Mahadjee Ghorepuray were entered as sub-holders and bound to furnish 100 horse each, the total amount of the contingent required being 700 sowars. The three districts were held by Mallojee during his life, and after his death were assigned, in 1814, to Bappoojee Gunesh Gokle.

Mallojee, with his younger brothers Sunkrajee and Ranoojee, distinguished themselves in the operations against the English in 1779, when the Bombay authorities made their unfortunate attempt in favour of Ruggonath Row, generally known as Ragoba. When the English made the disastrous retreat from Tullygaum, which preceded the humiliating convention of Wurgaum, during the action that took place Ranoojee was killed and Mallojee was wounded. In consequence of this the village of Pursulgee was granted to Ranoojee's son Bhyrjee Row. Sunkrojee about the same time received a surinjam

grant, comprising the districts of Bilghee, Beedree, and Tekoteh, of the estimated value of Rs. 60,000 per annum, on the terms of furnishing 112 horsemen. It was probably in consequence of his exertions on the same occasion that Mallojee, in 1780, received an inam grant of the village of Nandgaum in the Sattara talooka. He had previously, in 1778, received a grant of certain rights in the village of Koomteh in the Korehgaum district. The connection, however, of the Moodholkur with these villages dates from a much earlier period. The family duftur contains a deed, dated A.D. 1533, in which half the Patelkee of Koomteh is assigned to Sunkrajee and Mallojee, the sons of Bajee Raja, and also a copy of an order from the Beejapoor king, * dated A.D. 1678, to the deshmookh and deshpanday of Waee, directing that the share in the patelship of the same village should be continued hereditarily in the Ghorepuray family. With regard to Nandgaum, the present Risaldar of His Highness the Kolapore Raja's horse is in possession of an original Persian deed, dated A D. 1643, in which Bajee, Khundojee, and Ambajee Ghorepuray agreed to their brother Vittojee enjoying the patelship of that village hereditarily on account of his seniority.

It may be here mentioned that of the above grants only the village of Koomteh and a half share of Nandgaum* remain in the possession of the family. When the English became possessed of the Peshwa's territory they found Bilghee and Pursulghee held by the descendants of Sunkrojee and Ranooj e. Both, however, were resumed in consequence of the failure of direct heirs, the former in 1820 and the latter in 1845. The districts of Biddree and Tekoteh had been previously resumed by the Peshwa in A.D. 1804-5.

We next hear of Mallojee Ghorepuray in 1795, when all the Maratha chiefs assembled for the last time under the orders of the Peshwa. The Nizam had declared war against the Marathas, and the Peshwa, Mahadoo Row Narayen, with his famous minister Nana Furnuwees, marched against him and defeated him signally at the

* The name of the king is not given, but from the date it must have been Sikunder Adil Shah.

It is not known how the rights in Koomteh expanded into the possession of the whole village, and, conversely, how the grant of Nandgaum diminished to a half share in that village.

battle of Kurdla. In this engagement Mallojee and his eldest son Govind Row were on opposite sides, and are said to have met in a hand-to-hand encounter. Accounts differ as to which was on the side of the Marathas and which on that of the Nizam. Mr. Anderson, in the report above referred to, makes out that Mallojee had for some time previously been in the Nizam's service, which he did not leave till after the battle of Kurdla, and that his son afterwards entered it and received the purgunna of Petree in surinjam. The family tradition,* however, states that Mallojee remained continuously on the Maratha side, and that Govind Row had, in consequence of a quarrel with his father, joined the Nizam and received the surinjam before the action at Kurdla.

We have little detailed notice of the Moodholekur after this event, all that is known of his subsequent actions being that he distinguished himself and was desperately wounded in one of the battles with Holkar in 1802. During the time that Mallojee was in Poona his grandson, Narayen Row, son of Govind Row, remained with him, and the estate was managed by Mahar Row, Mallojee's second son. His administration was marked by great cruelty. It is recorded that on one occasion he collected about a hundred men and beheaded them in a row to strike terror into the minds of some of their comrades, who were given to plunder, and frequently prevented the realisation of the revenue. In consequence of these cruelties the Mankurecs and principal inhabitants of Moodhole "requested Narayen Row, who still lived with his grandfather at Poona, to come and take possession of the estate. Narayen Row accordingly set out from Poona, and on his way to Moodhole was joined by a great number of the leading men. Some of the partizans of Mahar Row himself deserted

The Moonsiff's historical sketch.

* In a historical sketch of Moodhole, drawn up by Mr. Gunesh Dhonedeo, the moonsiff at that place, the following account is given of the quarrel :—"Mallojee had four sons, the eldest of whom, named Govind Row, was very fond of hunting. One day he requested his father's permission for an increased allowance of grain for his horse, which his father refused, with a sharp remark, in jest, that it would be more honourable for a Maratha sirdar to earn his horse's *chundee* with the sword than to depend for it upon relations. Govind Row, who was not an unworthy son of his father, took the words in earnest, fled towards Hyderabad, and entered the service of the Nizam, where he soon distinguished himself and obtained in jagheer the district of Pathreed. He died about A.D. 1770."

over to Narayen Row's side. Mahar Row, finding himself unable to offer any resistance, fled to Kolapore and offered the Raja a large sum of money to assist him in regaining possession of Moodhole. The Raja consented and sent out a party of men for the purpose. A scuffle ensued in which Mahar Row was defeated and put to flight. He fled towards Nagpore and thence to Gwalior, where he was entertained by Sindia." He returned afterwards from thence, as will be presently seen. Mallojee died in A.D. 1805, but his name was still kept on in the Peshwa's duftur as the holder of the estate. In 1816 his son Narayen Row died, leaving three sons, Govind Row, Luximon Row, and Venkut Row. The last named, though the youngest of the three, was the only son of the eldest of the two wives of Narayen Row. The three brothers were at Moodhole, where their father died, and Govind Row immediately claimed the succession as being the eldest. On his claim being resisted by Venkut Row's mother, he repaired to Poona, whither he was followed soon after by his younger brother. The question of the succession was referred to the Peshwa, who, however, passed no decision on the matter. Venkut Row's mother notwithstanding, by bribery and intriguing, seems to have put a stop to the prosecution of Govind Row's claim, and to have got her son tacitly recognised as his father's successor. Govind Row was provided for by a command of horse under Bappoo Gokla, and with his second brother followed the Peshwa's fortunes when the war with the English broke out. He was said to have been killed with his commander at the battle of Ashteh in 1818. Luximon Row, on the fall of the Peshwa, made off to Baroda, where he took service under the Guicowar, and thus Mr. Elphinstone, when settling the country, found Venkut Row in possession of Moodhole, and accordingly concluded with him the engagements given at length in Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds, vol. vi. p. 173. By the terms of this agreement he was bound to keep up a contingent of 20 horse;* to continue all rights in his jagheer, and never to resume without the sanction of the British government; to administer strict justice and put down crime, or, failing that, to submit to such arrangements as the Government should think proper; and never to entertain troops

* In 1848 it was arrranged that the Raja should make an annual cash payment of Rs. 2,671-14, being the amount of the yearly salary of 10 sowars, the other 10 being entirely dispensed with. See "Treaties and Engagements" as above, p. 68.

for the purpose of engaging in a contest, but to refer all disputes of Government, and to abide by its decision.

About this time Mahar Row appears to have returned, and he and his grand-nephew quarrelled bitterly, the former claiming a share of the estate, which the other refused. Mr. Thackeray in 1820 induced the parties to come to his camp at Bagulcote, and it was finally arranged that Mahar Row was to be allowed to hold Machiknoor, and to get other villages which, in all, would yield him an income of Rs. 5,000. The dispute was thus settled for the time, and Mahar Row remained quiet for the rest of his lifetime. Nothing occurred worthy of note in Moodhole for some years after this. In 1826, however, Mr. Elphinstone, the governor, was surprised to receive a communication from a place in Khandeish, purporting to be written by Govind Row, who was supposed to have been killed at Ashteh. The writer, who declared he was Govind Row, stated that he had been severely wounded in the battle, but that he concealed himself, and after six months, having quite recovered from his wounds, went to visit the sacred places of Hindustan, whence he had now returned. He accordingly claimed his rights as the eldest son of the late Narayen Row. The Commissioner in the Deccan, on being directed to inquire into the matter, referred to Venkut Row, who did not deny that this person might be his half-brother, but insisted that he himself had been confirmed in the jagheer by the late Peshwa. The *soi-disant* Govind Row was then desired to proceed to Poona, and afterwards to Dharwar, to prove his identity, and an inquiry was instituted by the Political Agent, from which it appeared that Govind Row's wife was so assured of the identity of the claimant with her husband that she had joined him and was living with him as his wife. A large number too of persons, who had known Govind Row well in his youth, declared that the man who had so strangely appeared on the scene was the veritable eldest son of Narayen Row. The Government on this remarked "that though the story of Govind Row's recovery when left for dead, and of his then retiring to Hindustan and remaining there for nine years, instead of coming in and claiming his lands of the new government, be in the highest degree improbable, yet the testimony borne by different persons to his identity renders his case worthy of a full and deliberate inquiry." The Political Agent was therefore directed to call on the alleged Govind Row to produce his

proofs and to confront him with Venkut Row's people. It was, however, laid down that as Venkut Row had been confirmed in the jagheer of which he was found in possession on the subversion of the Peshwa's government, and as a formal agreement had been concluded between him and the British government, his title to the jagheer would, in any case, be unimpaired. The Political Agent was therefore requested to report what property, exclusive of the jagheer, the *soi-disant* Govind Row would be entitled to, according to Hindoo law, in the event of his proving his identity. The matter, however, remained unsettled for two years longer. In the beginning of 1829 Sir John Malcolm, who had succeeded Mr. Elphinstone as governor of Bombay, made a tour through the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. He was met at Beejapoor, among other chiefs, by Venkut Row, who begged him to inquire into the claims that had been advanced. The local authorities reported unfavourably of the pretensions of the claimant, and the governor then requested some of the principal chiefs in his camp to form themselves into a punchayet, and pass a decision in the case. Their unanimous verdict was against the *soi-disant* Govind Row, who accordingly was banished from the Deccan as an impostor. The wife of the late Govind Row, notwithstanding this, refused to believe that the man was any one but her real husband, and followed the impostor into banishment. The justice of the punchayet's decision was generally acknowledged, and now it is well known that the impostor was a Gossain, who bore a remarkable resemblance to the deceased Govind Row. The idea of the imposition is said to have occurred to him from Luximon Row's sister, at Baroda, having on one occasion seen him and remarked his resemblance to her deceased brother. Luximon Row, strange to say, seems to have backed up the pretensions of the impostor, possibly with a view to paving the way for the pretensions he himself advanced some years afterwards. It may be remarked here that Maratha Perkin Warbecks generally obtain surprising credence. Twelve years after the battle of Paniput a Kanoja Brahmin personated Sewdashew Row Bhow, commonly known as the Bhow Sahib, who had been killed at that action, and was able to collect twenty thousand men to support his claims. Again, when Chitoor Sing, brother of the Raja of Sattara, was treacherously seized in 1812 by Trimbukjee Danglia and thrown into the fort of Kangooree in the Concan, a

Gossain personated him, took the fort of Prucheetgurh, and raised a formidable insurrection which the Peshwa's troops were never able to quell completely. When Prucheetgurh was taken by the English in 1818 the pretended Chitoor Sing was found there.

For some ten years after the event above narrated the affairs of Moodhole did not come prominently to notice in any way. During the succeeding decade, however, it occupied a good deal of the attention of the agency. A dispute arose between the Machiknoorkur and his mother, which had to be investigated by Mr. H. L. Anderson (now Sir H. L. Anderson, K.C.S.I.), the assistant political agent. Mahar Row, the settlement of whose quarrel with Venkut Row Raja has been narrated above, died in 1831, leaving a widow, and a son, Govind Row. The former managed the estate, and after taking over charge demanded the other villages which the Raja had promised to give to Mahar Row. This demand the Raja refused, and in justification of his proceeding produced a bond in which Mahar Row relinquished his claim to the other villages besides Machiknoor, and agreed to receive a sum sufficient to make his yearly income amount to Rs. 5,000, which, as Machiknoor was estimated at Rs. 800, would leave Rs. 4,200 to be paid in cash. In 1840 the Raja paid this amount to Govind Row direct instead of to the mother of the latter. This led to the matter being referred to the agency, and a thorough inquiry being instituted into the management of the estate by Mahar Row's widow, which showed that she had shamefully mismanaged her son's property, and had incurred heavy debts on its security for purposes unconnected with the estate. The result was that Govind Row was allowed to assume charge of his estate, he making an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to his mother. It was decided at the same time that the former was not responsible for the debts his mother had so unauthorisedly incurred.

In 1844 Luximon Row, at the instance, it is said, of a dissatisfied carcoon of his brother's, laid claim to a share of the jagheer, and the superiority due to him as elder of the two brothers. Owing to certain delays in getting the necessary papers, the final report on the case was not sent to Government till four years after. In it Mr. Anderson detailed the circumstances of the case very clearly, and gave

it as his opinion that, looked at abstractedly, the merits of the case were in favour of Luximon Row's claim, as, in default of Govind Row, who fell at Ashteh, he was unquestionably the eldest son of Narayen Row Raja. Venkut Row denied his brother's seniority on the ground that he himself (Venkut Row) was the son of the senior wife. The shastree's opinion, however, was clear that " the child who first sees the light is the eldest, whether he be the son of a senior or a junior wife," and this opinion was confirmed by precedents. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Anderson submitted that, after the lapse of so many years, Luximon Row's claim could not be heard. The Government concurred in this view, and their decision was subsequently fully approved by the Court of Directors, which observed that it was " impossible, especially at this distance of time, to supersede the rights held by the present Raja under an express grant from Mr. Elphinstone." Luximon Row appealed vehemently against this decision, but shortly afterwards died. In the course of this inquiry a discovery was made that reflected considerable discredit on Venkut Row Raja. A couple of years before the date of the report above referred to, Mr. Anderson had investigated a dispute of very long standing between Venkut Row and the Dessainee of Lokapoor. The latter had been for years claiming the district of Lokapoor as being her's on inam tenure, whereas the Raja asserted that she held it only on a lease. So long ago as 1834 the case had been submitted to a punchayet which decided in the Raja's favour, but the dispute still continued, and was finally settled by Mr. Anderson in 1846. During the investigation into the case the Raja produced a sunnud purporting to be a grant of the five Mahals from the Badshah. When Luximon Row's claim had to be inquired into Mr. Anderson remembered this document and called for its production. To this the Raja replied that it was lost and had never been in his possession! The fact appears to have been that, as was generally supposed, the sunnud that had been produced was a forgery.

There were other matters which at this period brought down the displeasure of Government on Venkut Row Rajay. During the years 1839, 1840, and 1841 a number of serious gang-robberies were committed in the neighbourhood of Moodhole by men belonging to that place. In one of these cases the Magistrate traced a quantity of the

stolen property to a village in Moodhole, and found reason to suspect that Venkut Row Rajay had harboured the offenders generally and was in league with them. The matter was formally inquired into, and reported to Government, which recorded its opinion that "there exists the strongest possible grounds for suspecting that the Raja of Moodhole has connived at the several gang-robberies which have been traced to persons in his districts;" that, however, "he cannot be accused directly of such connivance, but his administration can be charged with a total want of co-operation in detecting and apprehending robbers traced into the territory and taking refuge there." The resolution went on to express extreme regret at the lax and unsatisfactory manner in which the administration of the state was conducted, which, Government remarked, was entirely attributable to the "supineness and culpable indifference" of the Raja, who was warned that he could not be permitted to continue such a course of conduct when the effect was so injurious to British subjects. It was pointed out to Venkut Row that he held his jagheer on terms requiring him to do justice, and he was informed that, as the paramount power, a responsibility rested with the Government of seeing justice done. Finally an intimation was given to him that, unless a change for the better took place, it might "be necessary to take steps that would in a great measure diminish an authority which he seemed so little inclined to use for the benefit of the public interests."

The warning was not altogether without its due effect, and sometime afterwards Mr. H. L. Anderson reported that the administration of Moodhole had improved. On more than one occasion, however, subsequently the chief's conduct was brought unfavourably to the notice of Government for oppression and injustice, and at last when, in April 1850, the Raja released a man who had been apprehended with stolen property, the Political Agent reported that in his opinion "the time had arrived for the adoption of some measures for securing a better police administration" of the jagheer. In reply to this Government observed that by the 7th article of the terms granted to the Raja in 1819 it had a clear right to make such arrangements as it deemed proper under the circumstances, but that it would only impose a fine at first as a warning to the Raja, and the Political Agent was requested to state his opinion as to the amount of

fine to be levied. On the matter being referred to Mr Manson, the assistant political agent, he suggested that Rs. 5,529-5-6 should be exacted from the Raja, being the amount of unrecovered stolen property in the case in question. Mr. Reeves, the political agent, however, thought this amount insufficient. He submitted to Government a report commenting most unfavourably on the Raja's character, and suggested that the fine should be fixed at Rs. 11,000.

Fortunately for the Raja at this juncture a change took place in the agency, and Mr. Reeves was succeeded by Mr J. D. Inverarity. The latter gentleman, on being referred to by Government, gave an opinion widely differing from that of his predecessor, and reported that the chief had not received that countenance and support from the agency to which he was entitled, as the akbarnuwees or government news-writer at Moodhole had been allowed to interfere to an extent that destroyed the chief's authority, and was in the habit even of adressing the Raja officially on terms of equality. Mr. Inverarity then commented on the specific charges against the Raja, explaining them in a manner more favourable to the latter. He protested against the power given to the news-writer, and urged that due support should be given to the Raja. These views were fully approved by Government and the Court of Directors, who expressed themselves willing to give the Moodholekur another chance.

Not long after this, in December 1854, Venkut Row Raja died. Notwithstanding the bad name he bore at one time with the authorities in consequence of the defectiveness of his police arrangements, and the grave suspicions that attached to him of not only harbouring robbers, but actually conniving at their lawless deeds, he seems in many respects to have been a fair sample of a Maratha ruler, and he was considered by the natives the best ruler in the Southern Maratha Country. He was on the whole, Captain (now Lieutenant Colonel) G. S. A. Anderson reported in 1861, a liberal landlord, and his ryots were generally better off than those of the other jagheer states. The assessment was light, and Brahmin influence was not so strong as in the Putwurdhun surinjams. He was unfortunately served by bad officials, and certain evil-disposed persons made it their study to give an unfavourable colouring to his administration. His personal

character was such as to make him popular among his countrymen. He was an expert horseman and fond of field sports, and in conversation he showed great readiness of repartee. His character was, however, marked by a not uncommon Maratha failing—that of extreme credulity, and during the latter years of his life he was much victimized by impostors, who undertook to cure by charms a stiff arm he had, and to find buried treasure.

Venkut Row was succeeded by his son Bulwunt Row Baba Sahib, who at the time of his father's death was thirteen years of age. After Venkut Row's death a document was found purporting to be a sort of will in which he expressed his wish that the work of the state should be carried on by his son with the assistance of the karbharees. Some doubts arose as to the genuineness of this document, and it was decided finally that the appointment of a servant of Government as karbharee of the Moodhole estate during the minority of the young chief was imperatively demanded, as the Government, bearing in mind the character of the late Raja's administration, could place no confidence in any officer subordinately connected with it, and also remembered the fact that the history of the agency in the Southern Maratha Country was "fertile in instances of gross peculation and mismanagement by relations and karbharees when entrusted with the administration during minorities." This decision was of course extremely distasteful to those who had expected to hold the reins of power, and a letter was sent to Government in which the young chief applied to have the provisions of his father's will carried into effect. The application, however, was without effect, as the Governor in Council considered that the Raja in making it was only an instrument in the hands of others, and the authorities felt assured that it was for the minor's own interests that the arrangements for the administration of the estate should be carried out as ordered. Accordingly a government karbharee was appointed, and arrangements were made for the Raja's education. A tutor was procured for him from Bombay, and he was carefully educated, receiving instruction in English among other subjects.

In 1856, during the Huk inquiry, conducted by Mr. Chapman, which has been so frequently referred to in these pages, forged

accounts were submitted from Moodhole, as had been the case during the previous inquiry in 1844. The Chief being dead under whose administration these discreditable proceedings had taken place, the Government merly prohibited the payment of further compensation, and directed the refund of Rs. 8,497-4-1, the amount shown to have been fraudulently obtained.

During the minority of the young Raja several improvements were effected in his estate. The current coin of the district had been the Peerkhanee rupee,* but the late Raja, two years before his death, had given orders that the revenue should be levied in Government currency. The preliminary steps towards this desirable result had been taken when the chief died, but all the arrangements had to be completed, and the change of currency had to be introduced by the karbharee, Kristnajee Bullal. This delicate operation he managed successfully, though at first many complaints arose. He also made a revenue settlement which increased the revenue of the state by Rs. 2,000 per annum, without harassing the ryots. In his administration of justice and police arrangements the karbharee did not give so much satisfaction. The Political Agent reported unfavourably on his conduct in connection with a most atrocious murder that took place near Moodhole, and his unfavourable remarks were endorsed by Government. The elaborate investigation, however, into the case referred to, and the karbharee's administration generally, by Captain G. S. Anderson, showed that due allowances had not been made for the position in which Kristnajee Bullal was placed at Moodhole, with incompetent officials wedded to a loose and defective style of work, and disposed to combine strongly against the Government karbharee. In consequence of Captain Anderson's report the Government modified the opinion formerly expressed on the subject, and agreed with the acting Political Agent in thinking that, all things considered, Kristnajee Bullal's administration of the estate was creditable to him, though it was still held that his proceedings in connection with the murder case were not satisfactory.

---

* According to the mint valuation standard the value of the Peerkhanee rupee is 13·605 per cent. below that of the new Bombay currency.

It should be mentioned that during the eventful period of the Indian mutiny the state of Moodhole remained quiet, with the exception of an attempt made by the Beruds of the village of Hulgullee to resist the operation of the Disarming Act. The insurrection, which extended no further, was promptly quelled by a party of the Southern Maratha Horse and a company of the 28th Regiment N. I. The cost of suppressing the rising was afterwards recovered from the state.

In the beginning of 1861 the young chief was entrusted with the management of his estate. At the time of his father's death the treasury contained a cash balance of Rs. 45,642-13-2; the debts chargeable to the estate amounted to Rs. 24,873-9-6, and the debts due to the chief to Rs. 51,380-1-0, of which, however, only Rs. 24,886-3-8 were supposed to be recoverable.—(The amount actually recovered was Rs. 28,400-13-4). The debts were paid off, and during the minority the average annual excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,208, so that the young Raja came into his estate with a cash balance of upwards of three lakhs of rupees in hand. Half of this sum the chief invested in Government securities, with the intention of devoting the interest to the prosecution of public works.

Bulwunt Row Raja was spared but a short time to the enjoyment of his estate. On the 27th March 1862 he died suddenly, leaving two children—a girl,* aged five years, and an infant son of one year old named Venkut Row. The event was much lamented, as the young Raja had given promise of being one of the best chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country. His administration of justice was most satisfactory, and he had shown much interest in the prosecution of public works and the spread of education. In the words of the Governor's letter of condolence to the widow, it was a source of sincere regret "that a chief who promised to be such a wise ruler and such a bright example to his fellows should have been cut off at the early age of twenty-one."

---

* Married some time before her father's death to a nephew of the Raja of Kolapore, who was present on the occasion with all his retinue, this being the first time, it is said, that a member of Sivajee's family visited Moodhole since Bajee Raja's death, or indeed had any friendly intercourse with the Moodholekur.

Immediately after the death of Bulwunt Row Raja, his widow sent a letter to the Assistant Political Agent, informing him that her husband on his deathbed had expressed his wish that she, together with the karbharee and the moonsiff, should carry on the administration of the estate during the infant chief's minority. It had been found, however, that karbharees in charge of minors' estates, unless made directly responsible to Government, almost invariably betrayed their trust. It was feared that if the widow's wishes in the present case were attended to, and the officials were made responsible to her alone, there would, in consequence of her total inexperience, be no check whatever on their proceedings. It was accordingly directed by Government that the karbharee and moonsiff should carry on the administration of the estate, consulting the widow on all reasonable occasions, and being guided as far as feasible by her wishes, but being held directly responsible to the political authorities. A memorandum of instructions was then drawn up for the guidance of the two officials, defining their several duties, and the new arrangements were at once carried into operation.

During the late chief's lifetime a discussion had commenced regarding his inam villages of Koomteh and Nandgaum in the Sattara collectorate, to which it had been intended to apply the provisions of the Act for the summary settlement of inams. The Raja contended that these inams were secured to him by treaty, but the Government declined to take this view of the case.. It was intimated to the Raja, however, that if he desired it, his villages and lands in the Sattara collectorate would be excluded from the summary settlement, "on the grounds that they were held on a political tenure." This intimation caused considerable perplexity to the chief. He could not emancipate his mind from the idea that these villages were really guaranteed to him by treaty, and he feared that the admission that he held them merely on a political tenure would affect his title to them. At one time he thought of proposing to exchange these villages for others of equivalent value in the Belgaum collectorate, but his death prevented any steps being taken towards this end. The case was then laid before Government, which decided that, for political reasons, they complied with the late chief's request that these inams should

be considered as forming part and portion of the Moodhole estate, and that therefore the summary settlement should not be applied to them. With regard to the question which had arisen whether Koomteh should be brought under the regulations, it appeared to the Government that "while a karbharee appointed by Government was in charge of Moodhole, the most obvious mode of conducting the police and magisterial work of the village during the young chief's minority would be to place it under the regulations and in the Sattara magistracy, the jagheerdar's agent at the spot being appointed a subordinate of the 1st or 2nd class according to his fitness. Had the late chief survived," it was observed, "this might have been felt as irksome, but it will not be felt so by the young chief, nor by the people of the village, if the karbharee and local agent now, and the young chief afterwards, be invested with jurisdiction in civil suits in the village."

The Moodhole estate has now been six years under the management above described. Careful arrangements have been made for the young chief's education, and for the proper administration of his estate. The districts have been measured and the land classified by the revenue survey, and a one-anna cess for educational purposes and public works has been sanctioned and introduced. A considerable sum is being spent every year in public works, of which a detailed account is given elsewhere, and such of the large surplus receipts as are not devoted to this purpose are invested in Government securities. There is therefore every ground for hoping that when Venkut Row Raja is old enough to be invested with full powers he will be found well qualified for the duties of his high position. His finances will be in a more prosperous state than was ever the case with any of his ancestors, and he will reap the benefit of the expenditure, that has been incurred on account of public works in the increased prosperity of his estate, and the enhanced contentment of his ryots.